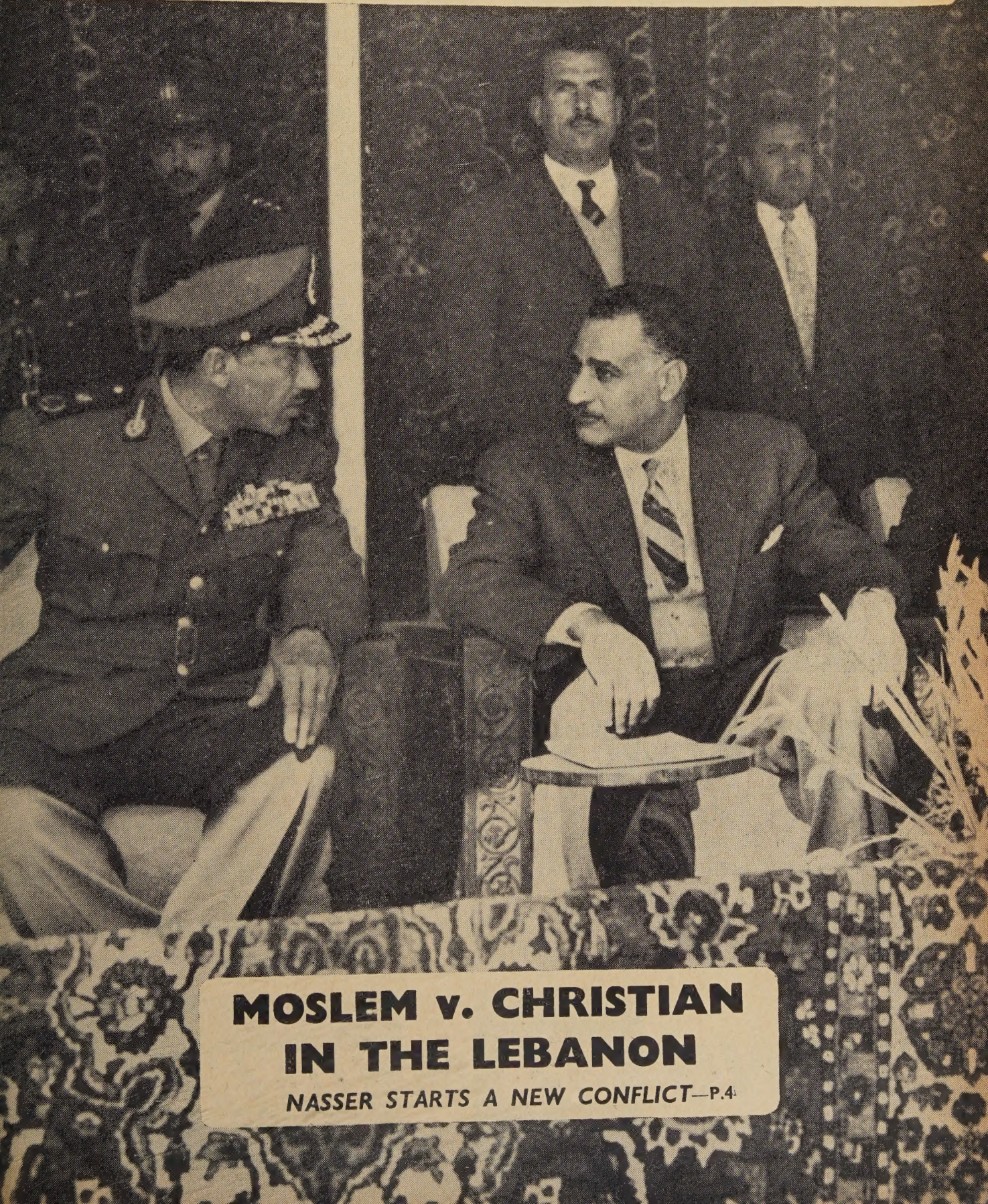


JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. X, No. 9

MARCH 3, 1961

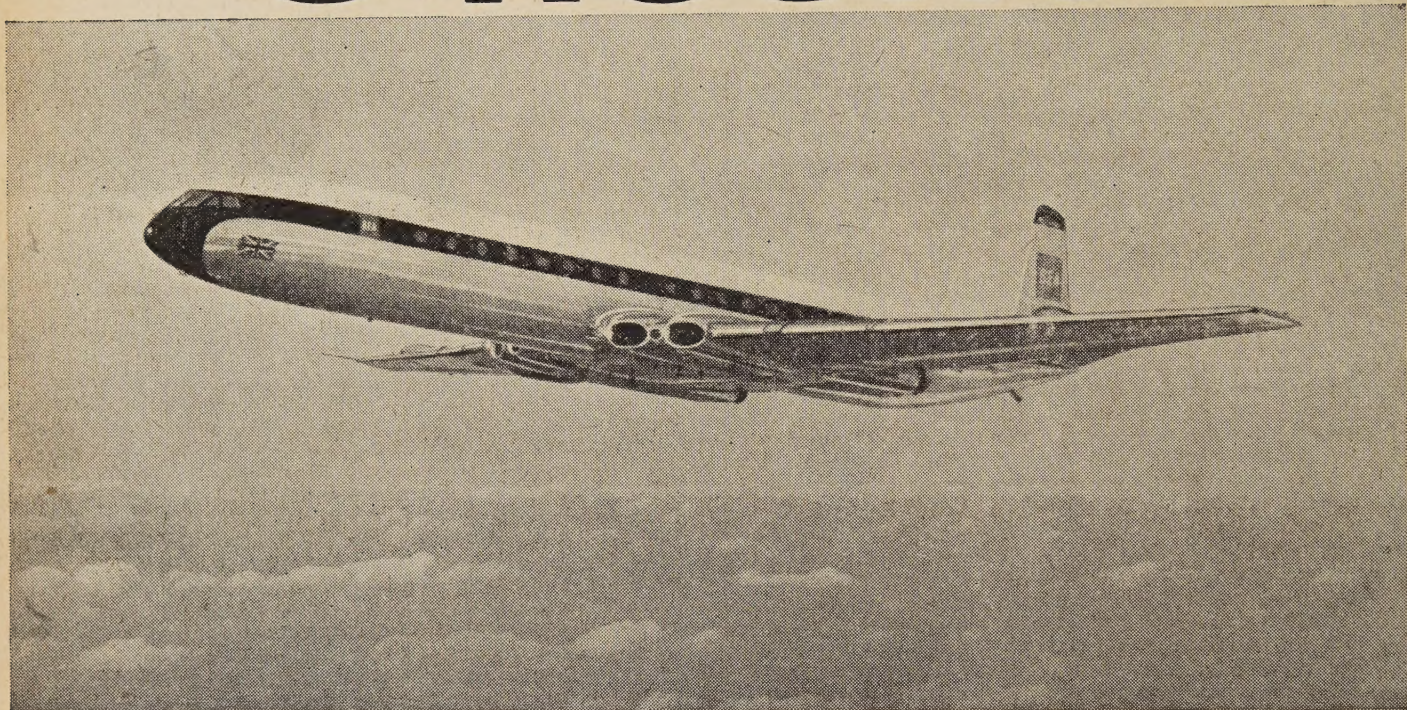
Ninepence



MOSLEM v. CHRISTIAN IN THE LEBANON

NASSER STARTS A NEW CONFLICT—P.4

ISRAEL IN UNDER 8 HOURS



by Comet 4B

You leave London just before lunch—arrive in Tel Aviv at dinnertime. That's all it takes flying by BEA or Olympic all-jet Comet 4B to Israel!

There are six services each week and your tourist return journey will cost as little as £141.15.0. First class return £209.14.0.

Why not contact your Travel Agent or nearest BEA or Olympic office for more information. They'll be pleased to help you.

FLYING

BEA OR

OLYMPIC

COMMENT

LIBERAL ILLUSION

There is one good thing about Israeli politics which makes for reflective rather than hasty decision. This is the delay between the act of leaping and the actual landing where general elections are concerned. It seems now that, despite the general distaste for a new general election this year, it has become inevitable as a result of the calculated policy of non-co-operation by the coalition parties with Mr. Ben-Gurion as Prime Minister. But though the decision to embark on an election was taken on the last day of February, it appears that the voting will not take place until October, if Mapai gets its way, and only a little earlier if it does not.

This means that something like six critical months will pass before the country passes judgment on Mapai and on Mapai's opponents. But the world will not be standing still: the Eichmann trial will have taken place; the United Nations will have discussed the Arab refugee question; the new Middle Eastern initiative of President Kennedy will have been unfolded; the new German loan may be settled, and important decisions will have to be taken affecting Israel's economic, social welfare and educational policies. In each one of these instances, excepting the trial, the Minister responsible is a member of Mapai who will remain at his post until election day.

One can also put the same thing—and it is a very significant thing—in another way: between now and the election, Mapai Ministers will be in control of the policies and administration of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Defence, Education, Commerce and Industry, Labour and Agriculture; in short, therefore, of every significant sector of public life in which the government comes into direct contact with the population.

* * *

The Mapai leadership knows what this means; they remember the dramatic change that came over the last election in the autumn of 1959. Then, too, heavy losses had been forecast for the ruling party until the very last weeks before the election, when it was realised that the mass of the voters would decide to cast their vote on the record and strength of the contestants, not on the basis of their paper programme. And already it is clear that Mapai is closing its ranks against the expected onslaught—even if it means that Mr. Lavon will remain outside.

Indeed, there are already signs that even those who were convinced that Mr. Ben-Gurion had acted wrongly and hastily in his opposition to Lavon, and who pointed at the political isolation of Ben-Gurion and the open

public hostility to him as evidence of his error, are having second thoughts. It is, after all, not the first time that Mr. Ben-Gurion has taken an unpopular stand against what seemed to be majority opinion. He has done it twice before: once during the truce in 1948 when he ordered the Palmach to fire on the Irgun ship *Altalena* which was trying to land arms on the beach at Tel Aviv; and the second time when he ordered the dissolution of the Palmach a few weeks later. He had to face the fury and anger of Tel Aviv after his stand against the *Altalena*, and he had to overcome a long and serious crisis in the armed forces after the Palmach decision.

* * *

Yet both these acts turned out to be of decisive importance in the formative phase of building a democratic state. Could it not be that he had a third contribution to make in the sphere of democratic education? This question has to be asked now especially by the former coalition partners of Mapai—and by none more so than by the liberal Progressive Party.

For it, too, is now faced with taking decisions from which there can be no turning back, as our report (*on pages 6 and 7*) shows. In short, the question is whether the Progressive Party should ally itself with the Conservative General Zionists in order to form what they describe as a "Liberal Organisation." The extreme conservative Herut of Mr. Beigin is also making approaches to the General Zionists (and to the Progressives) to consider the formation of a "National Liberal Front" which would oppose Mapai as a united front.

Either way, this turn to the Right (for that is what it is) is something which Israeli liberals will watch with great concern—for it would mean the effective end of Israeli liberalism. For the alternative to Labour's left-of-centre coalition can be only a right-of-centre coalition which would presumably oppose all the major policies of the present government—on defence, on finance, on trade, on labour and on social welfare. But what would they put in their place *in the face of the opposition and hostility of organised labour*, rather more than two thirds of the total electorate?

* * *

It may be, then, that the Ben-Gurion approach to elections was not as accidental as it may have appeared, and the shock effect of the decision may restore some of the sense of perspective which appeared to have been lost during the great Lavon debate. For as in 1959, the Israeli electorate will in the last resort have to choose either Mapai as the ruling party or a combination of Mapai's opponents of the right as the alternative. And the Progressive Party must soon make up its mind into which camp it belongs. And it might do well to remember the lady who went for a ride on the tiger.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Sq. House,
Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4
FLEET STREET 3349

☆

ADVERTISEMENTS, ACCOUNTS AND
CIRCULATION:

77 Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1
MUSEUM 3815

☆

PARIS BUREAU: *L'Observateur du*
Moyen-Orient, 38 Avenue de l'Opéra,
Paris 11e. Opéra 66-93

☆

ISRAEL OFFICE: 53A Hayarkon Street,
Tel Aviv, Israel. 28171

☆

Subscriptions: £2 per year

Cover: President Nasser and
F. M. Amer review the mili-
tary parade in Damascus
—Photo Keystone

CONTENTS

Comment: Liberal Illusion ...	3
Lebanon: Another civil war?	4
Politics: Mapai stands alone; Kol proposes Right Wing merger	5-6
Justice—Halevy under fire ...	8
In The News: Haman or Eichmann?; Should Wyatt have done it?; New look at the top for F.W.Z.; Have Israelis a sense of humour?	9-10
Arab World: Cairo launches "Army of Truth": League opening offices in London and Accra	11
Report on Libya: Country looking for "liberator": Jews and Europeans under pressure	12-13
Books: The Last of the Just, by Andre Schwarz-Bart ...	16
THE EICHMANN INDICT- MENT—FULL TEXT	17-21
Israeli Enterprise: Bank's-eye view of Israel	22-23
J.P.A.-J.N.F. News: Weizmann's provincial triumph; Amba- sador launches Brighton campaign; Avner in Willes- den; A great day for El Al; Leeds tourists in Jerusalem; Wembley M.P. reports; In the Diamond trade; On the Rock; Meet Rachel Hubner	24-27

ADVERTISEMENTS:

All communications concerning advertisements
—orders, blocks and copy instructions—should
be sent to the Advertisement Department,
77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
Additional Representatives:
William Samuel and Co. (London) Ltd.,
17 Philpot Lane, London, E.C.3.
Tel. MAN 0428

LEBANON

NEW CIVIL WAR THREAT

WHY DID NASSER PROVOKE IT?

*from our special Middle East
correspondent, Robert Gee*

Lebanon is today teetering on the edge of a crisis which threatens to bring a return of the civil war which was only halted by the landing of American marines in 1958. And responsibility for this situation lies fairly and squarely on the shoulders of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Until last Thursday, Beirut was as normal as it ever has been in the years since 1945. But then, on Thursday evening, addressing a merger day gathering in Damascus, Nasser charged that behind all the allegations of Syrian opposition to unity with Egypt lay the Lebanese (Christian) Phalangist Party and the Syrian National Party which has its headquarters in Beirut.

"Must speak": The Phalangists had attempted to interfere in the internal affairs of the U.A.R. ever since the start of the merger. This party, he pointed out, was represented in the Lebanese Cabinet "and we cannot forget this or ignore it."

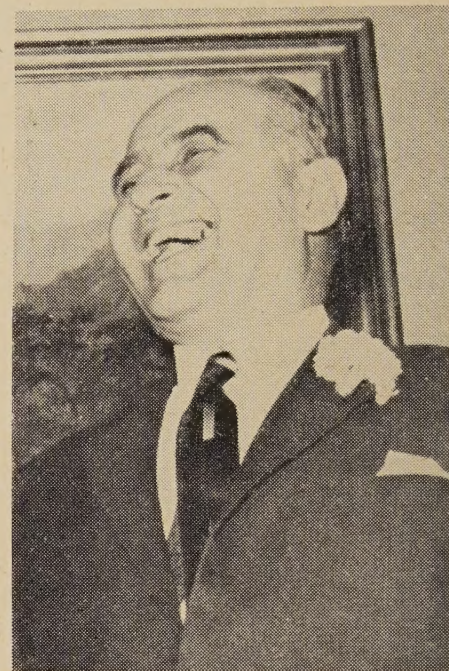
"It will not be left free to attack us or conspire with the imperialists against us. We cannot entertain requests to remain silent or keep our people unaware of the course of events and of the hostile attempts against our unity by the imperialists and their stooges," Nasser concluded.

In panic: This onslaught, unexpected and without previous diplomatic contact, threw the Lebanese Government into panic. What did he mean when he said that the Phalange would "not be left free to attack us"? President Shehab called in Prime Minister Saeb Salem, Salem summoned Foreign Minister Philip Takla. Pierre Gemayel, Finance Minister and Phalangist leader, issued a statement regretting Nasser's attack.

With the suggestion from a Cabinet source that the matter might be left to contacts between the two governments, the hope in Beirut was that Nasser might be prepared to leave the matter there. But he was not. Friday's Cairo press, reporting the President's attack, enlarged and embroidered it.

The Syrian Nationalist Party, said *al Akhbar*, was exposed as a group of American hirelings. The Phalangist Party

was also exposed. The striking thing about the Phalange, however, was "that it is brimming with black hate against us, while at the same time participating in the existing Lebanese Government



PREMIER SALEM
No longer a laughing matter

headed by Saeb Salem. This is a fact that cannot be ignored, overlooked or forgotten."

Suspect patriots: The implication—certainly here in Beirut—was obvious. Nasser had condemned the Phalange.

But Nasser was also aware that the Phalange could only be shaken off by Salem at the expense of national unity. If Gemayel were dismissed, then so too would be nearly all Lebanon's Christians, accounting by their own (somewhat doubtful) statistics for half the Lebanese population.

In the face of the U.A.R. press and radio attacks, Gemayel himself issued a statement. He had endeavoured, he said, to establish fraternal and friendly relations with Nasser, but this attitude was not appreciated by the U.A.R. President "because it seems that he is not looking for friends, but for followers and agents—things which he will not find in a true Lebanese."

"With love and friendship": He answered President Nasser "without malice or hatred, but with love and friendly and fraternal intentions, in his own interest and the interest of his country, and also in the interests of the Arab states and Lebanon."

There was a breath of relief in Beirut. Gemayel had made an honourable amend

which Nasser would surely accept. The Foreign Minister was to make a new approach to the U.A.R.

But Nasser was not to be silenced. His patience, he told a gathering of First Army officers in a Damascus cinema on Friday night, was exhausted. Unable to bring Syria within its sphere of influence, the Syrian Nationalist Party which, on the orders of the Americans, had organised the killing of such patriots as Adnan Maliki,

The Phalange, too, had played a leading part in these "mean and cheap intrigues." From now on, he declared, they would "face harm with harm and a stab with a stab... we shall proceed along our course and trample on imperialism and its collaborators. We shall raise the banner of Arab nationalism and Arab unity."

Economic threat : Nasser, it would have seemed, was explicit enough. But it was left to his principal mouthpiece, *al Goumhuriya*, to warn that "Lebanon's isolation from the Arab world means poverty and weakness for Lebanon and an economic slump there." They could not keep silent about crimes, but must expose them. "We than leave it to the conscience of the Lebanese people to pass judgement on them."

Put into the position of making a choice by Cairo's Damoclean question mark, Lebanon's Moslem leaders plumped for Nasser against the Phalange. Education Minister and Popular Socialist Party leader Kamel Jumblat, a Druse landowner, informed the Premier he could no longer co-operate with Gemayel and the Phalange. The Minister of Municipal and Village Affairs supported "every word of Nasser's statement." There was a similar statement from the Public Work Minister.

And as Nasser pressed forward his attack in speech after speech, the chasm between Christian and Moslem leadership in Beirut widened. Once again Christian Arabs heard the dreaded demand for a national census to establish in which camp the majority lay. There has not been a census for more than 20 years, for fear of the disturbances which might result from the revelation that one or the other was in a minority.

Salem's ultimatum : But the death knell for the present Cabinet was sounded by Prime Minister Saeb Salem himself with a statement on Tuesday night that his Government would no longer tolerate provocations which affected Lebanon's eternal relations, a clear warning to Gemayel that he pull in his horns, or else. A break-up of the Cabinet now seems impossible to avoid.

POLITICS

MAPAI STANDS ALONE

HOW NOT TO CONDUCT PUBLIC RELATIONS

from our own correspondents

Jerusalem :

There was something mechanical and slightly unreal as, at last, the chips began to fall into their allotted positions. First, the National Religious Party Executive decided by one vote against joining Mapai in a "narrow" coalition.

The party leaders had been in favour, but the religious kibbutzim and the youth sections had been against it. It seemed as if Ben-Gurion was noticeably relieved by the decision. He was almost home, but not quite.

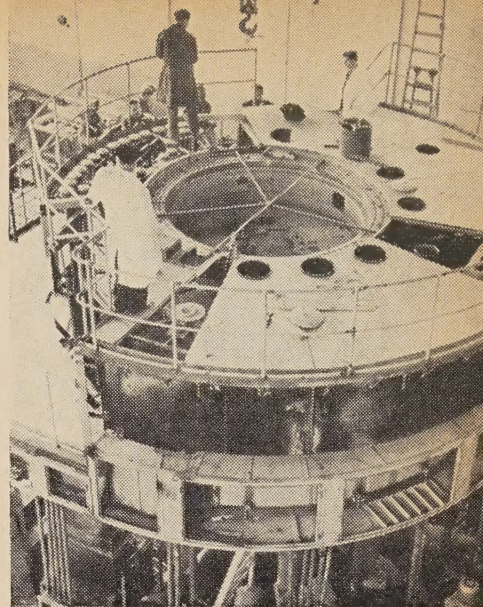
There was one more act before the moment of truth. He informed the Mapai ministers and the secretariat that he was prepared to step down and make way for Eshkol as Prime Minister, and thus remove the obstacle of his person which prevented the re-formation of the old coalition.

Cleared for action : The Mapai ministers would not hear of it. Eshkol said he would not accept the Premiership. Mrs. Meir also insisted that only Ben-Gurion could lead the Party now (a significant contribution), and so did every other Mapai Minister. Among the party leaders, only Sharett and Shazar opposed Ben-Gurion's retention of the leadership.

Thus on Tuesday the decks were cleared for action. Ben-Gurion informed the President that there was no other way out but elections. The party secretary announced that these could not be held before October, but Mapam and Ahdut Avoda proposed a Knesset Bill ordering elections for mid-July.

It soon became clear, however, that Ben-Gurion was not prepared to go through the turmoil of an election merely to reproduce the *status quo* with all its shortcomings. He has been concerned for a long time with the weakness, almost helplessness, of the office of chief executive in Israel as compared with the powers of the British Prime Minister, not to speak of the American President.

Soviets join in : The Israeli Premier was the slave of the party caucus; he could not take the initiative as could Kennedy, Macmillan or de Gaulle. Ben-Gurion therefore took the opportunity



IS SECURITY AN ISSUE?

Russian technicians supervise completion of Egypt's atomic oven at Inchass

which was now presented to him. It was essential, as he understood it, to save the country from ineffective, weak and divided Government.

To achieve this the Prime Minister had to be given the necessary authority, somewhat on the lines of the British model. Therefore, he told Mapai that he would not head the party list unless he had the authority to veto certain candidates for Parliament.

The sensitive Israeli politicians and newspapermen were shocked to the core by "this further undemocratic" demand by Ben-Gurion, but no one in his senses here expected anything else. How could Mapai fight the election in defence of its action with regard to Lavon if it at the same time endorsed Lavon as its representative?

And now that the Soviet press and radio has rallied to the defence of Lavon as the standard-bearer of Israeli democracy against the dictatorial aspirations of Ben-Gurion, Dayan and Peres, it has become obvious that Lavon has become the symbol of all the forces who would like to see Ben-Gurion go.

Mapai will be making a grave mistake if it thinks it can ignore the public mood over Lavon. This has been its greatest failing throughout the crisis. It will either have to back those who, like Ben-Gurion and Peres, have borne the brunt of the attack—or suffer the consequences. The first thing Mapai will have to learn is that it is in this election together—or it has lost.

What of the Histadrut ? From Mapai's point of view the signs are however not unhelpful. Mrs. Meir in particular has taken the lead to show demonstratively that the party is united behind Ben-Gurion. But this is only the first step.

There are still others, more difficult ones, to come.

The most telling one will be the clarification of Mapai's policy towards the Histadrut and its new chief Aharon Becker.

KOL CHAMPIONS RIGHT-WING MERGER

OUT TO CATCH THE POLITICALLY UNCOMMITTED

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

With new elections this year now a certainty, the politically uncommitted Israeli is going to find himself imbued with an importance he has never known before. Already, the vote-catchers on all sides are considering the special attractions they propose to offer.

For if there is one issue that lends itself to demagogic exploitation it is the Lavon Affair, which must by its very nature provide the only issue on which the election can be fought. All others were argued *ad nauseam* eighteen months ago and decided upon by the elector at that time—with a strong bias to the Left, to Mapai and to Ben-Gurion.

Unless Mapai makes the serious mistake of alienating Lavon's supporters, its very extensive hard core will continue to give its votes to the party. But what the other parties hope for is to entice away enough of Mapai's floating vote to ensure that it negotiates with possible coalition partners from a position of weakness requiring major concessions.

Twenty per cent undecided : An analy-



"NATIONAL LIBERAL" BEIGIN
Semantic liberties

sis of the 1959 election results shows that the floating vote, that is those who made up their minds only during the election campaign, amounted to at least 20 per cent of the total electorate of 970,000 (that was the number of valid votes, slightly lower than the total of ballots cast)—or roughly 200,000 voters.

To get a chunk of this near quarter the parties are now finding out what Mapai has known all the time: that the floating voter is impressed as much by strength as by issues, by the realisation

that he is giving his ballot to a party that has a reasonable prospect of governing.

Before the 1955 elections, the two main religious trends understood this. When the Mizrahi and the Hapoel Hamizrachi went to the 1951 elections as two separate lists, they polled a total of 8.3 per cent; as a united list in 1955 they got 9.1 per cent and in 1959—9.9 per cent.

Flirtation on the left : Agudat Israel and Poalei Agudat Israel, as two separate lists, polled a total of 3.6 per cent in 1951. United in 1955, they got 4.7 per cent, and the same in 1959. The united Mizrahi, now known as the National Religious Party, wants to take this a step further and has opened informal merger talks with Poalei Agudat Israel.

To avoid any impression of "swallowing up," the new party would be called the United Religious Party (*Miflagah Datit Me'uchedet*), but if they build the party's abbreviated name out of its initials, as in the case of MAPAM, the unfortunate result would be MADAM.

Not an obstacle ? Itzhak Raphael of the Mizrahi and Posts Minister Benjamin Mintz of Poale Aguda are said to be the main champions of the proposed union. The main difference between the two parties—the Aguda's continued hostility to Zionism—seems no longer to be the major obstacle it was in the past.

Similarly aware of the drawbacks of small size, and with an eye on the possible 1961 elections, Ahdut Avoda and Mapam have been openly flirting lately and a temporary reconciliation is not unlikely, at least as long as the Soviet Union persists in its hostility to Israel.

But a much more significant development is now afoot on the right wing of the political spectrum, that is to say—the Progressives, the General Zionists and Herut.

A coincidence : Two weeks ago, after negotiations lasting over a year, the Histadrut factions of the Progressives, Ha'oved Hazoni, and of the General Zionists, the *Zionim Klalim* Workers Organisation, federated and established a joint group called the "Organisation of Liberal Workers". Representing as they now do nearly one tenth of the Histadrut's membership, and holding a proportionate share of Histadrut leading positions, they can pursue their programme much more effectively than before.

The founding of the "Liberal Workers' Organisation" was quite unconnected with the Lavon Affair and merely happened to coincide with the government crisis.

Moshe Kol's idea : But their parent parties, the Progressives and the General

There are no builders quite like

BOVIS

The only builders in the United Kingdom who carry out all their work under an exclusive fee contract which enables exceptional quality to be combined most successfully with speed and economy.

BOVIS LTD • 1 STANHOPE GATE • LONDON W1 • GROSVENOR 4030



PROGRESSIVES' MOSHE KOL
No names mentioned

Zionists, have been impressed by the achievements of their offspring and would like to follow their example, although this would entail hard negotiations over programmes, personalities and election lists.

The most active proponents of a union are Elimelech Rimalt on the General Zionist side and Moshe Kol on the part of the Progressives. It seems that the first to moot the idea was Kol, but this is now immaterial. The Progressive Party's Executive last Thursday voted by 27:1 to accept in principal Kol's proposal that "the Progressive Party should take the initiative in the formation of a Liberal Party for Israel", and about two weeks before, the General Zionist Executive decided to set up a five-man committee headed by Peretz Bernstein to study the question of establishing a "Liberal Rally".

Both Kol and Rimalt have told me that they want to go much further than their labour wings in the Histadrut; they do not want to federate but are thinking in terms of completely liquidating their present parties and founding a new one, to be called "the Liberal Party", it being understood that this does not refer to nineteenth century *laissez-faire* liberalism, but to its modern variant with a welfare state and full recognition of and co-operation with organised labour.

Drawbacks to Herut: But where then does Herut come in? Whether rightly or wrongly, Herut calls itself a national-

liberal party. There have been strong pressures within the Herut leadership lately for the setting up of a liberal party in conjunction with others. The bride has announced that she is willing, but the groom appears most doubtful and hesitant.

But a no less important factor is electoral expediency. Until now, both Herut and the General Zionists underwent large fluctuations in fortune from election to election, but their combined strength changed much less appreciably. The clear inference is that the one gained at the expense of the other with a few floating votes thrown in. A Herut-General Zionist merger would not appear liberal enough to the uncommitted elec-

General Zionists are concerned, such a course would meet with little resistance, whereas a merger with Herut would bring violent opposition from a large section of the party. In the Progressive camp, too, a marriage with Herut is ruled out, although there are many who hope that a liberal party composed of themselves and the General Zionists would attract many of the floating voters who supported Herut in 1959.

Progressive hopes do not stop there. Moshe Kol told your correspondent that, before he formulated his merger plan, he had been approached by a "considerable" number of leading personalities, including some who had until then been voting Mapai, although they were not members

KNESSET REPRESENTATION OF PROGRESSIVES, HERUT AND GENERAL ZIONISTS

	Kneset			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Progressives	5	4	5	6
General Zionists	7	23	13	8
Herut	14	8	15	17
Progressives plus General Zionists ...	12	27	18	14
Zionists plus Herut	21	31	28	25
All three	26	35	33	31

(Since Israel has Proportional Representation, the number of Kneset seats reflects voting strength almost exactly).

torate to attract a major portion of the floating vote.

The one obvious advantage of a General Zionist-Herut marriage would be an immediate bloc of 25 Kneset votes, even though Herut held the upper hand.

But much more probable is a merger between the General Zionists and the Progressives.

Progressive ambitions: As far as the

of the party. They had urged him, he said, to work for the creation of a united liberal party and had pledged their public support for it, including their consent to appear on such a party's Kneset list. He would not, however, name them.

The programme for the proposed party has not yet been discussed in detail, Kol stated, but amongst the prime principles would be: recognition that private and



BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.



Good old Johnnie Walker

THE SCOTCH OF SCOTCH

BORN 1820 - still going strong



Prices: 'RED LABEL' 37/6 per bottle,
19/6 half-bottle, 10/- qtr. bottle, 3/10 miniature

co-operative enterprise not only had a right to exist side by side, but that they both had specific functions to fulfil; an end to the imagined clash of interests between labour and the middle class; more decentralisation; restraint in the expansion of State-owned enterprises; a State-run health service on the British model; checks on the growth of trusts, both private and co-operative; and reforms of the State's administrative structure, to include the abolition of the Ministries of Posts and Police.

No guarantee: These proposals had the general support of Dr. Rimalt who observed that one of the main tenets of the new party would be pragmatism, rather than adherence to any conceived doctrine. He conceded that this had, in general, been the Mapai line under Ben-Gurion for the past few years. In fact, he thought that Mapai's economic policy of late, especially the promotion of private foreign investment, was welcomed in General Zionist circles.

But the party's pragmatism was being practised only by Ben-Gurion and a small circle of close associates, he stated. There was no guarantee that the party as such would continue this course in the future, or if conditions changed.

Kol expressed the view that most of the reforms which Mapai had already introduced were taken from the Progressive Party's programme. He mentioned the state education system and the separation of labour exchanges from the Histadrut.

Four to choose from? All in all, it seems that the Lavon Affair may have one positive result: an end to party fragmentation. If elections are held this year, there may be four major blocs of united political groups seeking public support:

Mapai, the so-called Liberals, the United Religious Party (with perhaps a hard-core of Herutniks) and the Left-wing socialists.

JUSTICE—HALEVY UNDER FIRE

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem:

While no Israeli would for a minute deny his country's right to try Adolf Eichmann, there is a voluble body of opinion which holds that justice would have been done and the country would have saved itself much embarrassment and expense if he had been shot out of hand by his captors.

It is not, it must be stressed, an influential body of opinion but one with which it is impossible not to have some passing sympathies as one complication succeeds another. The latest has been produced by the decision of Jerusalem District Court President Judge Benjamin Halevy to appoint himself to the court which will try Eichmann. The other two judges will be Supreme Court Justice Moshe Landau, who will preside, and Jerusalem Court Judge Itzhak Raveh.

In appointing himself, Halevy has rejected the advice tendered by Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen that he should decline to serve in the Eichmann trial. He has also provided the defence with an opportunity to protest against the composition of the court on the grounds of "prejudice."

"Satan": For Benjamin Halevy was the sole judge in the Kastner-Gruenwald case and, in his judgement, dealt at length with Eichmann's role in the massacre of Hungarian Jewry, describing him as a



JUDGE HALEVY
His own choice

"Satan." It is upon this fact that the defence bases its objections. The *Jerusalem Post* reflected intelligent opinion when it commented this week it might have been wiser to provide for three Supreme Court Judges to hear the case. The newspaper went on:

"That is not to say, of course, that the panel as it now stands will not hear the case fairly, and judge in equity, but merely that the situation is easy to exploit for those minded to do so. And in this case more than in any other it is necessary for justice not only to be done, but to be seen to be done."

Matter of conscience: On the other hand, it must in all fairness be pointed out that Judge Halevy's decision to appoint himself to the court was a perfectly legal one. As the *Post* put it: "While a judge is considered disqualified from sitting in a case in which he may be prejudiced, this—owing to the moral stature which we must attribute to our judges—is entirely a matter for his conscience and good sense."

Conscience and good sense—this time in conflict—were also involved in a side issue affecting the hundreds of foreign correspondents who will be coming here to cover the trial. Poale Agudah Minister of Posts, Benjamin Mintz, has refused permission for the Saturday opening of the press centre in Beth Ha'am, where the trial will take place. He has been supported by the Cabinet.

The Foreign Press Association protested that this would hamper correspondents in their work, but did not press their point because "in a trial of such national importance, they cannot demand violation of Jewish religious precepts."

N. CORAH (St. Margaret) Ltd.

Britain's premier manufacturers of Knitwear, Underwear and Hosiery of all kinds. Famous for fine quality and up-to-date manufacturing methods, with design and style conforming to the ever-changing requirements of customers in all parts of the world.

St. Margaret is the oldest trade
mark registered for British knitted goods

Factories at Leicester, Aberbargoed, Brigg, Oakham,
Scunthorpe, Rochdale

Enquiries to: N. Corah (St. Margaret) Ltd., Leicester,
England



IN THE NEWS

HAMAN OR EICHMANN?

SOME READERS OF this week's JEWISH OBSERVER may be surprised by its somewhat sombre character; instead of our characteristically irreverent and gay *Purim* features, we print the full text of the Eichmann indictment, and an impressive review of Schwarz-Bart's *Last of the Just*. It is no accident, for we have been asking ourselves whether comic abandon is the right way to celebrate *Purim* this year. In particular, I recalled my surprise when I arrived in Baghdad in 1948 to find the *Iraq Times* with pages of advertisements announcing that this and that store or business house would be closed on the following Thursday "because of *Purim*". The memory of the narrow escape at the hands of Haman was perhaps more vivid in Baghdad than in the west and it was celebrated not as a carnival but as a commemoration so, as the chronicler of the Book of Esther put it, "that these days of *Purim* should not fail from among the Jews, nor the memorial of them perish from their seed." Hence the closing of the business houses and the fasting in Baghdad. But if escape from the fate prepared by Haman is to be the occasion of such a memorial, what of those who—only just—escaped the "Final Solution" on which Eichmann was admittedly at work. Hardly, it seems to me, reading Ainstein's account of the children's train on this week's book page, a matter for an uninhibited carnival atmosphere.

SHOULD WYATT HAVE DONE IT?

I SEE THAT WOODROW WYATT, M.P. is angry with critics who objected to his going to Cairo and Damascus with his wife as the guests of President Nasser. In a way he is right, of course. After all, there are many Members of Parliament—of all parties—who accept invitations to visit the Middle East as guests of the Israel Government, or of the oil companies or of Mr. Emile Bustani, the ever-generous and public relations-minded Lebanese millionaire. But there is a difference in Wyatt's case which is of some importance. The ordinary Member of Parliament, speaking on the Middle East, expresses his personal opinions and is expected to have a bias one way or another. They admit to it. But Wyatt, in addition to being an M.P. is also a B.B.C.



"WHEN THEIR PATHS CROSS"
A comment by the Moscow "humorous" weekly "Krokodil" on the recent exchange by Soviet citizens of old roubles for new

news commentator of some importance.

Wyatt must, therefore, be particularly on guard against the criticism that his support for Nasser is in any way connected with his having been Nasser's guest—which I am sure, it is not. At the same time, it is not easy to turn critic of someone who has just been your generous host. For example, it would have been interesting to have an objective report on the extent of Soviet penetration in the U.A.R. Wyatt had a unique opportunity to do this; but would he not have been freer to report his findings had he been in the U.A.R. as an ordinary newspaperman and not as a guest of the President; and would they not have been more readily accepted?

DELIBERATE PROVOCATION

Or take another example: the expulsion of the Belgians. In 1956, it was said that the Jews, the British and the French in Egypt were expelled and their properties sequestered because of the Israeli and Anglo-French attacks on Egypt. It was accepted as an understandable *quid pro quo*. But the Belgians had made no move against Egypt. Yet they suffered the same calculated fate (while Wyatt was

in Cairo). The sacking of the Belgian Embassy, which precipitated the breaking off of diplomatic relations by the Belgian Government, was a deliberate provocation. First, the police guard was withdrawn from the Embassy, then the television cameras and photographers took up their positions, and the mob arrived to sack the Embassy and fire the building. And when the Belgians retaliated, as is often done in these circumstances, by breaking off diplomatic relations, Nasser struck at Belgian citizens in the U.A.R. and at Belgian property in the Republic.

Was that really necessary? The Argentine did not do this when they broke off relations with Israel over the Eichmann capture; and the Russians did not do it when they broke off relations with Israel after a bomb had been thrown at the Soviet Embassy in Tel Aviv. It does rather look as if, even without the Suez excuse, Nasser would have found a reason for turning out the West and taking over its property. How long, I wonder, does Woodrow Wyatt think it will take before it is the turn of the Americans?

NEW LOOK AT THE TOP FOR F.W.Z.

WOMEN ZIONISTS WILL be converging on London next week for the annual conference of the F.W.Z. and, from their businesslike agenda, it is plain that they are going to be kept busy. One of the highlights of the business sessions will be the unveiling by Mrs. Tina Bloch of her sub-committee's proposals for the establishment of an "Honorary Council." This is the outcome of last year's discussions when the Women Zionists, ever an example to their menfolk, decided it was time that younger members were given a larger share in leadership. At the same time, they were concerned that the valuable experience of senior members should not be lost to the organisation. The proposed "Honorary Council" is the result. I gather that the basic idea is the creation of an "upper house" within the F.W.Z. administrative framework, but without any suggestion that those honoured in this way are being "kicked upstairs." Many of them, it appears, will be drawn from the one-third of the Executive which, in the terms of a resolution adopted last year, will be required to stand down at next week's conference to make way for new blood.

PACE OF FUND-RAISING

One of the big problems facing the incoming Executive, in which they will need all the help the "Honorary Council" can muster, is that of membership. While new societies and committees are being formed all the time (at least nine were established last year), there is a steady

loss of members from older societies, and even, in some cases, of whole societies themselves. Membership Committee chairman Fella Kerstein and Committee secretary Phoebe Charkham are urging that each case should be treated individually—to concern themselves with the woman whose dues have not been collected, with the woman who has dropped away because she could not afford the fund-raising pace, the woman who no longer attends meetings because she is bored or did not find her niche. Fresh thinking, they advise, might find fresh cures for these ills—and, in their own words, "ills they are to a Federation whose success lies in continuous expansion, not stagnation, and still less retrogression."

ANYTHING BUT STAGNATION

I must say though that a glance through the F.W.Z. annual report seems to indicate anything but stagnation: Hebrew classes, speakers' classes, functions galore, books and clothing collections for Israel and support for that greatest of all wizo endeavours in Jerusalem, the Baby Home, now extended to provide a day nursery, an infant welfare station and an ante-natal department. All this plus an increase in income suggests that the F.W.Z., while right to be concerned for its future strength, can also afford to bask a little in its present achievements—a little, but not too much. The time may not be too far off when the British organisation, in common with the Women's International Zionist Organisation as a whole, may have to take a larger and more self-critical look at itself and its role in the world of Zionism.

HAVE ISRAELIS A SENSE OF HUMOUR?

MORE THAN 150,000 people have already seen the Israeli comedy *I Like Mike*, according to the advertisements. The film is now in its third month of performance in Tel Aviv and Haifa cinemas (my Israel correspondent tells me). *I Like Mike*, which is to be Israel's main entry for the Cannes Film Festival, is the first film to have been produced in Israel which does not contain any ideological message—it does not attempt to convert the audience into loving Israel, nor does it belabour any particular aspect of Zionist ideology, as previous films made in Israel were wont to do. Instead, it gives the boy-meets-girl theme an Israeli twist—the characters involved being the daughter of a bourgeois Tel Aviv family in love with a kibbutznik, and a young American tourist, son of a millionaire (naturally) who falls in love with a ravishing Yemenite girl in the army.

The film is unpretentious, and marks a good beginning for the Israeli film industry. There is, however, no lack of blemishes—many of the scenes are too long and overplayed, in a manner reminiscent of early Russian films. But, generally speaking, the film is good entertainment, and the public likes it, as the box office testifies.

DIFFERENT VARIETY

But one thing disturbs me about *I Like Mike*. It is supposed to be a comedy. Indeed, most people laughed during much of the performance. I have heard many people describe it as funny. Maybe it is. But I (and most other non-Sabras whom I have asked) found the humour to be poor and heavy—either crude slapstick or simply caricaturisation of typical Israeli habits, neither of which I found particularly funny. The film tends to confirm the belief that Sabras do not have a very developed sense of humour, and what they do have is of a very different variety from the scintillating traditional "Jewish" humour of the Diaspora, which has an international following.

Ha'aretz has said of *I Like Mike* that it reaches the standard of Israeli theatre. A lot depends on which Israeli theatre Ha'aretz meant. The difference between the Cameri and the Habimah (not to speak of Ohel) is enormous. One is light, dynamic, usually of high professional quality, as Cameri's latest effort, Schiller's *Mary Stuart* well demonstrates; the other, Habimah, is still apt to cling to the heavy, over-dramatic style which characterised Israeli theatre ten years ago.

THIS is the Gin...

**FOR THE POPULAR
GIN AND ORANGE**

The popularity of this homely drink never wavers... and here's the simple recipe: Half fill shaker with ice and add $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of Gordon's* Dry Gin and $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of Orange Squash; shake well and strain into a cocktail glass. If preferred as a long drink — add soda or tonic water to taste.

*** ASK FOR IT BY NAME**

Gordon's

Stands Supreme

THE HOUSE OF GORDON
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
OUR BOTTLERS
TEMPERARY GORDON & CO. LTD.

ARAB WORLD

CAIRO LAUNCHES "ARMY OF TRUTH"

LEAGUE OPENING OFFICES IN LONDON AND ACCRA

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Arab League offices are to be opened in London and Accra, and newly independent African states are to be asked to state their needs for technicians and experts to help with their development plans. Another League office will be established in Dakar.

These three major decisions by the Arab Information Permanent Committee highlight the start of a new anti-Israel and anti-Zionist drive in Africa and Europe. Simultaneously, a new campaign is to be initiated in Eastern Europe "with a view to preventing Jewish immigration to Israel."

It is not the decision of the Arab League to establish an office in London that is surprising, but rather the fact that the move has been so long delayed. Contrary to the impression given by the question and answer on this topic in the British Parliament last week, the Egyptian authorities point out, there has never been any need for the British Government to give formal approval to the opening of a League office in its capital.

The interesting question is why the Arab League should have thought it timely to establish this office now. The answer is partly to be found in the proceedings at a meeting here last month of the Permanent Arab Information Committee of the League presided over by Sa'ad Afra, a senior official in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry with personal rank of Minister, and addressed by Dardir Ismail, Assistant Secretary General of the League.

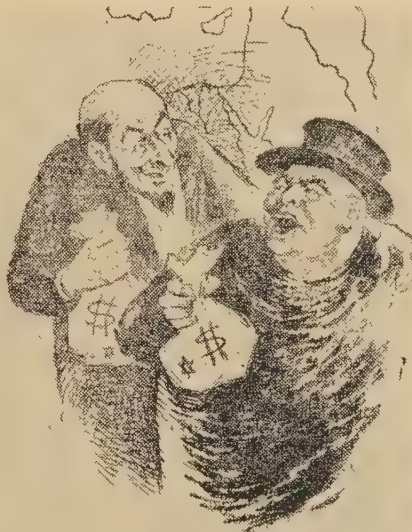
"Military wars have become political" : Ismail told the delegates, who represented every League member state, that the many important events which had taken place in the world during the past year, necessitated a review of Arab information services. Information, he pointed out, had become an important element in the political field.

So much so, in fact, that certain heads of state led their propaganda campaigns in person. The propaganda war had become a means of influencing public opinion. "Military wars have become political

ones, with propaganda as their effective weapon," observed Ismail.

He drew the attention of delegates to anti-Arab propaganda put out by "Zionism in collaboration with international imperialism," which was aimed at sowing dissension amongst the Arab countries and giving a distorted picture abroad about these countries.

Zionists moving in : The Arab League was only entering the propaganda field after the Zionist "enemy established itself in most of the western capitals and even started moving insidiously towards the African and Asian continents." He urged the participants to be on the alert



*The Zionism Imperialism
Co-operation*

*La Co-operation entre Le Sionisme
et Le Colonialisme.*

A SHOT IN CAIRO'S POLITICAL WAR
Ammunition for the "army of truth"

for biased propaganda and to publicise the facts about the Arab countries.

The decision to establish the London office of the League is not, however, the first move in this campaign. The U.A.R. Government recently issued orders for the mounting of an international propaganda drive, directed mainly against Israel, which has as its slogan: "Every citizen an ambassador."

The plan, in the words of Dr. Abdul Kader Hatem, Minister of State, is to "provide every Arab abroad with an effective weapon against imperialist propaganda." This is to be done by circulating every U.A.R. citizen living abroad with booklets and pamphlets in the language of the country in which he is staying. A massive publishing order has been placed with government printing contractors which provides for the pub-

lication of one new booklet every day in Arabic, English, French, Spanish, Italian and German.

(The first and rather unpleasant fruits of this campaign have already been seen in Greece, where an anti-Jewish tract written by a former British fascist leader has been given wide circulation by the U.A.R. Embassy).

"Army of truth" : In the words of Hatem, who last week had a meeting with visiting M.P. Woodrow Wyatt, every Arab abroad, "being an apostle of Arab nationalism, must be provided by the Information Department with booklets and bulletins so that all our sons abroad may have all the available information to refute Zionist propaganda. These booklets and bulletins will also be sent to leading personalities throughout the world."

Every Arab going abroad is to be given a selection of those publications with orders to distribute them amongst people he may meet on his travels. Information centres in various parts of the U.A.R. will be instructed to see that visiting foreigners get them, too.

Abou Bakr, director of the Information Administration, has termed this recruitment of travelling Arabs for propaganda purposes as the establishment of "The Army of Truth."

In the bag : In an outline plan submitted to governmental departments, he has explained that :

"We have prepared a bag for handing to citizens leaving for countries abroad. Each bag contains a number of books, pamphlets and pictures on the U.A.R. and various Arab problems. Members of "The Army of Truth" will also be supplied with films and slides covering the High Dam and Aswan Dam electrification projects, agrarian reform, the co-operatives and the U.A.R. in the past and present eras.

"We will talk to those foreigners who, we believe, have influence on the direction of public opinion. We will give such foreigners a true picture about our country and we now have books printed in foreign languages covering various aspects of advancement and renaissance in the industrial and agricultural fields."

Koumi receives briefing : Undoubtedly, the growing U.A.R. concern with propaganda abroad and the decision of the Arab League to establish a London office are interconnected. Both the League Office and the re-established U.A.R. Embassy in London should become fully operational at about the same time. The Egyptian Ambassador to London, Mohammed el Koumi, is now being briefed for his new post. He returned here last week from his post in Moscow.

J. SAMUEL & SON LTD.

MEMORIALS OF QUALITY
150 YEARS OF SERVICE

40/42 RAVEN ROW, E.1
133/149 SIDNEY STREET,
E.1

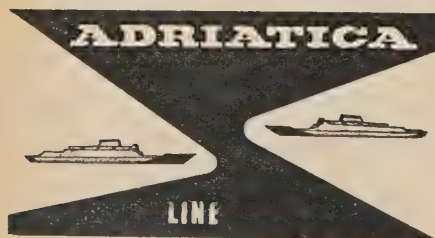
BIShopsgate 5181-4256

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF
MR. LOUIS M. SAMUEL

ORGANISER REQUIRED

A leading national communal organisation invites applications for the position of Organiser, to take over responsibility for an important field of its activities.

This progressive position will command a commencing salary of up to £1,500 per year, depending on qualifications, and there is a non-contributory Pension Scheme. Applications, in full confidence, should be sent to : Box No. 0129



ITALY-ISRAEL

by

m.s. "MESSAPIA"

m.s. "ENOTRIA"

Passenger Office :

35 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1

Telephone : WHI 6083

Telegrams : "ITALMAR"

Book direct or through your Agent.

REPORT ON LIBYA

COUNTRY LOOKING FOR A "LIBERATOR"

JEWS AND EUROPEANS UNDER PRESSURE

from a special correspondent

Tripoli :

This year, the kingdom of Libya celebrates the tenth anniversary of its independence. But what is there to celebrate in a country where the majority of the people live their miserable lives on a meagre diet which keeps them above mere subsistence level, and where only one child out of four can hope to survive infancy?

To alleviate this distress, Britain has made an annual grant of £3½ million and the U.S. and agencies within the U.N. have, in 1959-60, contributed £11 million in aid funds. But the people who stand in greatest need have hardly benefited from any of these funds. They have gone, as have most of the earnings of this backward state, into the enrichment of the small governing class, the finery of their mistresses (imported mainly from Italy and France) and the building of their grandiose villas.

Yet few voices are publicly raised against this state of affairs, mainly because of the respect and veneration in which all classes hold the senile and ailing King Idris Mohammed El Senussi who is both political and religious leader of the people—and his British-controlled secret police. In contrast with his kingly brothers elsewhere in the Arab world, Idris has in the past displayed some qualities of wisdom, justice and morality. On several occasions he has appealed to the people to respect the rights of the minorities living within their borders, meaning especially in this context the Jewish minority.

An eye for Nasser : But, with advancing old age and increasing ill health, he is less and less able to attend to those matters of state and policy where his influence could do most good, and this explains why, despite his presence, corruption and bribery in the day to day conduct of Libyan affairs have become commonplace.

Occasionally, however, news leaks through to him of administrative malpractices and personal scandals involving his Ministers. It is then that dismissals and reshuffles of Cabinet members are announced and court sessions are held in camera.

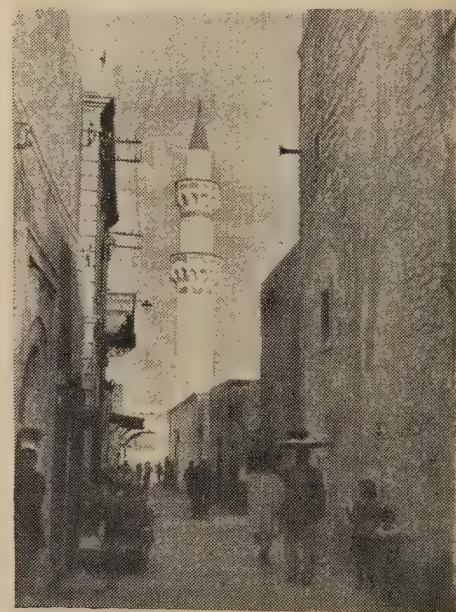
It is not unnatural that, in the miserable circumstances in which they live, the Libyan masses should turn their

minds to thoughts of a "liberator," someone to eradicate the hopelessness, hunger and disease which are part of their everyday living. Nor is it surprising that they should see in this role the ruler of the neighbouring United Arab Republic.

King the sole obstacle : For President Nasser's diplomats and agents in Libya have over the years spent much time and money in fostering this dream. The U.A.R. embassies in Tripoli and Benghazi are barely disguised propaganda centres.

Neither the British nor the Americans seem to care sufficiently about their bases in Libya to stand in the way of an eventual Nasser take-over and it is now certain that only King Idris remains as an obstacle to the expansion of the United Arab Republic.

The coming of Nasserism can hardly worsen the situation of Libya's Jewish community, already balanced precariously on the edge of complete disintegration. In 1949, there were over 35,000 Jews in Libya. At the time when the U.N. granted Libya independence, there was a mass flight to Israel and, today, only some 5,000 Jews remain. They consist of those



TRIPOLI JUST WAITS
Only one in four survive



THE EUROPEANS ARE GOING
Can Nasser be far behind?

few who were not willing to leave, mainly because of business interests, and those many others who were defeated by time—Libya became a member of the Arab League soon after independence and all emigration was halted.

Natural target: Since then, the remnants of the community have been subjected to increasing pressures and discrimination. As a reasonably comfortable minority in the midst of mass impoverishment they are the natural target of hostility.

Officially, there is no anti-Jewish policy, provided no sympathy is shown for Israel or, a subtle distinction, individual Jews are not accused of doing so. This second consideration has proved a valuable weapon in the hands of those Libyans owing commercial or other debts to Jewish businessmen. The recent "Levi Brothers affair" is one example of this weapon in action.

Jews, it should be explained, have the agencies for most of the large European and American firms selling on the Libyan market. Most have only been able to hold on to these positions by overlooking a few debts here and there, by continually renewing promissory notes and by frequent gifts to their best clients.

"Impudent" complaints: Alfredo and Luciano Levi, French nationals, were among the few who refused to indulge in these practices. They probably felt that, with their agencies for Citroen, General Motors and several air companies, they had no need to stoop to bribery and corruption. Today, they are regretting their mistake.

The Libyan authorities, tired of their

"impudent" complaints that Libyan officials refused to pay their debts, trumped up a charge of "espionage and collaboration with Zionist agents." They were given 24 hours in which to leave the country and were ordered to surrender all their financial assets.

As in the case of Morocco, correspondence with Israel is prohibited and it is years since many Jews here have heard from their families in the Jewish State. Not unnaturally, those who have the chance of going abroad on business seize the opportunity of writing from their hotels to relatives in Israel. This has led to some unfortunate experiences.

Blackmail: The relatives in Israel reply to the hotels, these forward the letters to their departed clients in Libya—and the Libyan security officers pounce on their ready-made targets. Despite the fact that the letters never contain other than harmless news of family matters, the recipients are put through rigid interrogation and, frequently, fined huge sums of money. The victim usually prefers to admit his "guilt" and pay this blackmail money than to contest the charge.

With the exception of the "Jewish Community Services," there is no Jewish organisation, society or body in Libya. The last to disappear was the social Maccabi club. This was closed by the police on a charge that it "directed a net of Zionist espionage." "Community Services" has managed to survive despite several attempts by the local press to have

it closed on the grounds that it is "the last survivor of organised Zionism in Libya."

"Community Services" looks after the welfare of indigent Jews and the maintenance of synagogues and cemeteries. Recently, government auditors, after an inspection of the books, stated they were satisfied with the legality of all its expenditures and this, temporarily, put a halt to press accusations that money was being raised for Israel.

Packing their bags: The situation of European nationals is not very much better than that of the Jewish minority. Europeans—most of them Italians, of whom there are 40,000—are not only discouraged from initiating any enterprise, but are under legal requirement to dispose of their properties and interests at ridiculously low prices.

As a result of these regulations, business has been brought almost to a standstill. And so, too, it seems will the oil companies engaged in exploration throughout the country, unless the government eases the irksome restrictions being put on their activities.

President Nasser is well aware of the potentialities of the Libyan oil industry. His lack of this essential commodity, both as a local fuel and an earner of foreign currency, has troubled him ever since he took power. Soon, it seems, this problem will be over. But the Libyans, so ardently hoping for their "liberator," may find that theirs have really only begun.

THIS YEAR IN



JERUSALEM...

For literature and information on Israel, historic and modern, apply to:

ISRAEL GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICE

59 ST. JAMES'S STREET LONDON SW1 HYDE PARK 2431

For travel and hotel bookings see your travel agent



A Growing Part Of Passover

Kosher for Passover....

Rakusen's Matzos at Passover . . . this is a regular habit in an ever-increasing number of Jewish homes. Every member of the family, especially the children, loves the incomparable crispness and fresh flavour of **Rakusen's Matzos**. This comes from expert baking which is a family tradition of its own. It is a skill handed down from generation to generation of Rakusens, nowadays practised with the help of the very latest in equipment in up-to-date bakeries which are the last word in hygiene. In these typically modern surroundings the ancient customs demanding supervision by Rabbis and overseers are reverently maintained.

RAKUSEN'S matzos

בשר לפסח

LLOYD RAKUSEN & SONS LTD., MEANWOOD RD., LEEDS 7



SHOPPING LIST FOR PASSOVER

HAND THIS LIST TO YOUR GROCER

All Rakusen's products are strictly Kosher

[illegible]

Cut and hand order to your Grocer

Name.....

Address

BOOKS

AN UNEVEN MASTERPIECE

THE LAST OF THE JUST, by André Schwarz-Bart, translated by Stephen Becker; 409 pp.; (Secker & Warburg) 21s.

From a purely literary point of view, André Schwarz-Bart's *The Last of the Just* is one of the most remarkable and moving works of fiction about what Polish anti-Nazi writers and poets so aptly call "The Epoch of Ovens and Man's Contempt for Man," to have emerged in European literature. It fully deserves the Goncourt Prize and the vast sales it has achieved in France and other European countries, into whose languages it has been translated.

But I, for one, find it an uneven work. While I have no doubt that the parts of the book which deal with Ernie Levy's life in Germany, France and his death-journey to Auschwitz are masterpieces, I find the chapters dealing with the life of the Levys in Poland rather trite and unconvincing, because of a number of historical and psychological inaccuracies. I find the impossible local names particularly irritating, and I am surprised by the unconvincing picture of Jewish life in the townlet of Zemyock drawn by the author. His Jews appear to live and think in exactly the same way in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

To point to some inaccuracies is not to be unnecessarily carping, for, because

of its subject and the author's obvious intentions, *The Last of the Just* cannot be judged purely as a work of fiction. It is, despite its central pseudo-mystical theme, an historical novel. It is one Jew's vision of Jewish destiny in Europe during the last ten centuries. For these reasons, its historical background must be unimpeachable, or it becomes just another story about fictitious people and fictitious events.

None of these weaknesses exists in the chapters dealing with the life of the Levys in Stillenstadt and France. Moreover, the narrative acquires the kind of truthfulness that comes when an author is writing about his personal experiences. And like all great literature, it also reaches beauty—a terrible, haunting beauty, but beauty all the same. The crucifixion scene at Stillenstadt, Ernie's life at school, the portraits of the two German teachers, Ernie's existence in Vichy France, Drancy, the train journey to Auschwitz—these are passages that will be quoted for as long as people want to recall the degradation of Hitler's Europe.

As for the effect of the book on its non-Jewish readers, I am not so sure that it will be the one the author is likely to have wished for. I believe that the mystical core of the book, the legend of the *Lamed-Waf*, is an unnecessary and weakening element. The unrealistic treatment of the Jewish heroes, as a result of which they have become medieval figures of legendary Jews evoking associations with the Wandering Jew and, in some minds, even a close kindred with the Elders of Zion, is likely to make the average reader forget that the overwhelming majority of the Jews murdered by Hitler

were ordinary Europeans. The purpose of all great tragedy is to achieve catharsis—purification of the emotions by a vicarious experience—but the literary beauty and pseudo-mystical basis of this book are not very helpful in this direction.

I admit that in my case there has been no catharsis. On the contrary, there has been a rush of terrible memories. When I came to the part that describes how the Levys, who had had to flee from Germany because they were Jews, were arrested by the French and finally delivered to the Nazis, because to the French they were Germans, I remembered a personal experience.

One October night in 1941, I crossed with a group of escaped French prisoners-of-war from Occupied France into Vichy France. Our guide, a cheerful young Frenchman, also agreed—for a nice sum, of course—to let two German Jewesses, a mother and a daughter, join our group. The mother must have been in her early sixties and her daughter in her early forties. They were both strong women, brave, cheerful and obviously well educated, and they possessed the greatest treasure of all: visas to the United States. All they had to do was to reach Marseilles and there they could collect their visas and leave the accursed shores of Europe. But during the crossing they talked too much. They opened their grateful hearts to the guide and told him that they were refugees from Germany. And so, when we crossed over to Vichy France, the Frenchman handed them over to the gendarmes as "Boches", and the gendarmes handed them over to the Germans.

And when I read the passage about how Ernie and Golda chose to travel with 1,500 Jewish orphans to the ovens of Auschwitz, I remembered the 2,000 Jewish children delivered by Laval to Eichmann's organisation, who might have found life if they had been allowed to land in this country. Looking through my papers, I found the following letter from Sir Andrew McFadyean in the *Daily Telegraph* of January 6th, 1942:

"A few weeks ago a deputation to the Home Secretary appealed for permission for the entry of 2,000 children from Vichy France. The request was unconditionally refused, partly on the ground that it might cause an outburst of anti-Semitism here. That is a slander on the British people. News has just been received that of 2,000 children from two years of age upwards, deported from Vichy France in cattle-trucks, half were dead on arrival at their destination and the rest were dying."

R. Ainsztein

Just Published

EICHMANN

HIS CAREER AND CRIMES

CHARLES WIGHTON

The exterminator of millions of Jews awaits trial at last, in Israel—tracked down after a relentless fifteen-year hunt. What is the story behind the headlines? This completely objective, up-to-date study presents the full facts for the first time.

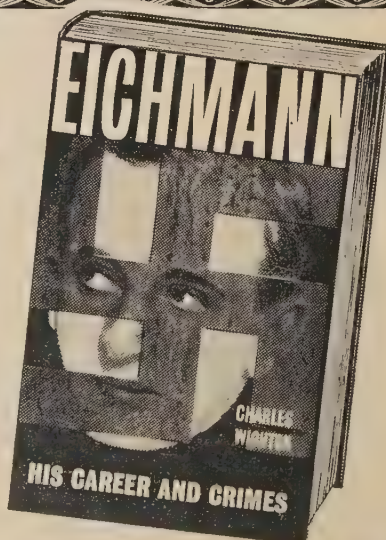
With a Foreword by G. D. Roberts, Q.C.

Illustrated

21s.

ODHAMS

From All Booksellers



THE EICHMANN INDICTMENT

FULL TEXT OF THE CHARGES AND PARTICULARS OF THE OFFENCES

TRIAL SET FOR APRIL 11th

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JERUSALEM—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. ADOLF, THE SON OF ADOLF KARL EICHMANN, AGED 54, AT PRESENT UNDER ARREST, INDICTMENT PRESENTED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL ADOLF EICHMANN IS HEREBY CHARGED AS FOLLOWS:

I

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against the Jewish people, an offence under section 1(a) (1) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

(a) The accused, together with others, during the period of 1939 to 1945, caused the killing of millions of Jews, in his capacity as the person responsible for the execution of the Nazi plan for the physical extermination of the Jews, known as "the final solution of the Jewish problem."

(b) Immediately after the outbreak of the Second World War the accused was appointed head of a department of the Gestapo in Berlin, the duties of which were to locate, deport and exterminate the Jews of Germany and other Axis countries, and the Jews of occupied areas. That department bore in succession the following distinctive numbers:

IVD 4, IVB 4, IVA 4.

(c) Instructions for the execution of the plan of extermination in Germany were given by the accused directly to local commanders of the Gestapo, while in Berlin, Vienna and Prague the instructions of the accused were issued to central authorities (Zentralstelle für Jüdische Auswanderung) for the direction of which the accused was personally responsible until their liquidation towards the end of the Second World War.

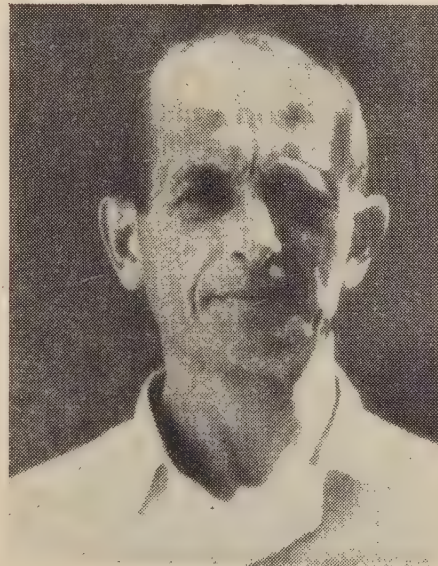
(d) In areas occupied by Germany the accused acted through the offices of the commanders of the Security Police and the S.D., and through those persons specially nominated to deal with Jewish affairs, who were appointed from the department of the accused in the Gestapo, and were subject to his instructions.

(e) In Axis countries and areas conquered by them the accused made use of the offices of the diplomatic representatives of Germany in each place, in continual co-ordination with the special departments of the German Foreign Ministry in Berlin which dealt with the Jewish Problem. Advisers were appointed in the offices of such diplomatic representatives from among the members of the Department of the accused, who were subject to his instructions.

(f) The accused, together with others, secured the extermination of the Jews, by—among other means—their being killed in concentration camps, the purpose of which was mass murder, the more important of such camps being as follows:

1. Auschwitz

Millions of Jews were exterminated in this camp from 1941 until the end



ADOLF EICHMANN
Twenty-one countries, fifteen counts

of January 1945 in gas chambers and in crematoria, and by shooting and hanging. The accused directed the commanders of that camp to use gas known as Zyklon B, and in 1942 and 1944 the accused also secured the supply of a quantity of gas for the purpose of exterminating the Jews.

2. Chelmno

This extermination camp was operated from November 1941 to the beginning of 1945, and poison gas, among other means of extermination, was used therein.

3. Belsen

This extermination camp was operated from the beginning of 1942 until the spring of 1945, and poison gas, among other means of extermination, was used therein.

4. Sobibor

This extermination camp was operated from March 1942 until October 1943 and there were erected there, among other buildings erected for the purposes of extermination, five stone gas chambers.

5. Treblinka

This extermination camp was operated from July 23, 1942 until November 1943. Also in this camp poison gas, among other means of extermination, was used.

6. Maidanek

This extermination camp was operated from 1941 until July 1944, and poison gas, among other means of extermination, was used therein.

(g) Immediately after the invasion of Poland by the German Army in September 1939, the accused committed acts of expelling, uprooting and exterminating the population, in co-ordination with massacre-squads, recruited from the ranks of the German Security Police and the S.S., which were known by the name of "Operational Groups" (Einsatzgruppen). Groups of this nature also operated after the invasion of Russia in 1941, and advanced in the steps of the German Army. These groups received their orders directly from the Reich Security Head Office (R.S.H.A.), and each such group co-operated with the accused in the extermination of the Jews in the area of its jurisdiction.

These groups operated in the main on the Sabbath and Jewish Festivals, which days were selected for the slaughter of Jews. These groups exterminated hundreds of thousands of Jews in the area occupied by Germany in Poland.

(h) Before the invasion by the German Army of areas of Russia and the Baltic countries Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which were annexed to Russia, four operational groups co-operated with the accused in the extermination of Jews in the areas referred to, and in that portion of Poland which was annexed to Russia after September 1939. The activities of such groups included the following acts, *inter alia*:

1. Operational Group 'A.'

During the first four months of the invasion of the areas above mentioned, by the German Army, this Group exterminated:

in Lithuania:
more than 80,000 Jews
in Latvia:
more than 80,000 Jews
in Estonia: about 470 Jews
in Byelo-Russia:
more than 7,600 Jews
in Russia: about 2,000 Jews
in the District of Tilsit: about 5,500 Jews
a total of more than 135,000 Jews

2. Operational Group 'B.'

Up to November 14, 1941, this Group exterminated more than 45,000 Jews in Byelo-Russia and other areas.

3. Operational Group 'C.'

Up to November 3, 1941, this Group exterminated more than 75,000 Jews in the Ukraine, including 33,000 Jews in Kiev.

4. Operational Group 'D.'

Up to December 12, 1941, this Group exterminated about 54,000 Jews.

(5) During the period from August to November 1942, the operational groups referred to above exterminated some 363,000 Jews.

The operational groups mentioned above operated in the same manner and for the same purpose in the said districts in the extermination of the Jews from June 1941 until 1944, and exterminated hundreds of thousands of Jews in addition to those detailed above.

(i) At the end of 1941 the accused ordered

the deportation of thousands of Jews from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia (Protectorate) to Ghettos in Riga, Kovno and Minsk. These Jews were exterminated and, *inter alia*,

(1) A number of such Jews deported from the Reich (Germany) were murdered on 30.11.1941 together with some 4,000 Jews from Riga.

(2) Some 3,500 Jews from Germany who were sent to Minsk as aforesaid, pursuant to instructions issued by the accused, were exterminated by an operational group in Byelo-Russia together with 55,000 more Jews who were residents of that district.

(j) During the years 1940-1945 the accused, together with others, caused the killing of hundreds of thousands of Jews in forced labour camps which were conducted on the lines of concentration camps, and in which such Jews were enslaved, tortured and starved to death in Germany, and in countries occupied by Germany.

(k) The accused, together with others, caused the killing of still more hundreds of thousands of Jews during the years 1939-1945 in Germany and the other Axis countries, and the areas occupied by them, by their mass deportation and concentration in ghettos and other concentration points under cruel and inhuman conditions, that is to say, in the following countries:

Germany, Austria, Italy, Bulgaria, Belgium, U.S.S.R. (and the Baltic States, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia which were annexed to the U.S.S.R. and that part of Poland which was an-

nexed to the U.S.S.R. after September 1939), Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Rumania.

(1) The accused caused the killing of some half a million Hungarian Jews by means of their mass deportation to the extermination camp at Auschwitz and other places during the period from 19.3.1944 to 24.12.1944 at a time when he acted as head of the "Eichmann Special Operations Unit" (Sondereinsatz-Kommando Eichmann) in Budapest.

(m) All the acts mentioned in this count were committed by the accused with the intention of destroying the Jewish people.

II

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against the Jewish people, an offence under section 1(a) (1) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance of 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

(a) During the period from 1939 to 1945 the accused, together with others, placed many millions of Jews in living conditions which were calculated to bring about their physical destruction, and took steps towards this end in Germany and the other Axis countries, in the areas occupied by them, and in the areas in which they exercised *de facto* control. During the period aforesaid, and pursuant to his duties as stated in the first count, and for the purpose of executing "the final solution of the Jewish problem," the accused committed the following acts in respect of such Jews:

- (1) Putting them to work in forced labour camps;
- (2) sending them to ghettos and detaining them there;
- (3) driving them into transit camps and other concentration points;
- (4) deporting them, and conveying them by mass transportation under inhuman conditions.

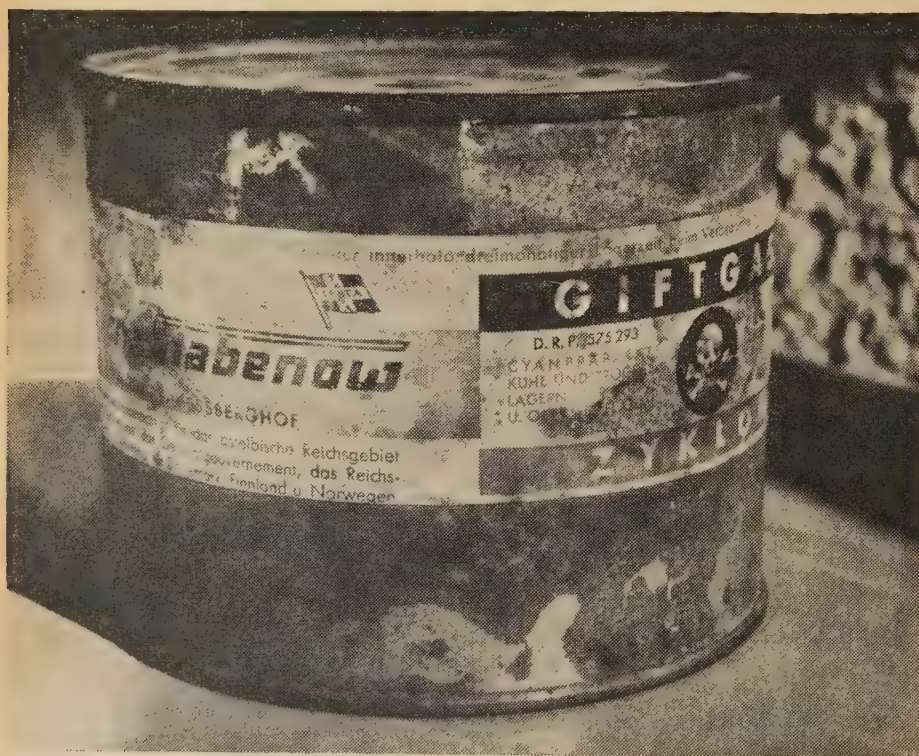
All the said acts were committed by the accused for the same purposes, in the same manner, and in the same places mentioned in the First Count.

(b) All the said acts were committed by the accused with the intention of destroying the Jewish people.

III

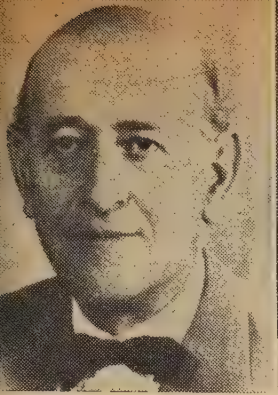
NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against the Jewish people, an offence under section 1(a) (1) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.



CANISTER OF DEATH—AN EXHIBIT FOR THE TRIAL

"The accused directed the commanders of the camp to use gas known as Zyklon B"



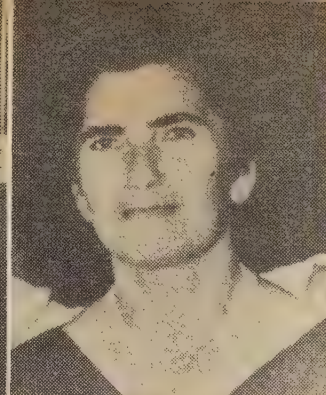
Dr. Martin Palgi



Mrs. Hansi Brand



Moshe Agami



Esther Lurie



Dr. Ernst Abbe

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

(a) During the period of the Nazi regime the accused fulfilled certain duties in the Security Services of the S.S. (S.D.) in dealing with Jews, in accordance with the programme of the Nazi Party (N.S.D.A.P.). After the outbreak of the Second World War these duties were combined with the duties of the department in the Gestapo which is described in the First Count, the head of which the accused was.

(b) During the whole of the period aforesaid the accused, together with others, caused serious physical and mental harm to millions of Jews in Germany and the other Axis countries, in areas occupied by them and in areas under their *de facto* control, in the countries detailed in the First Count.

(c) The accused, together with others, caused the serious harm aforesaid by the enslavement, starvation, deportation and persecution of the said Jews and by their detention in ghettos, transit camps and concentration camps in conditions which were designed to cause their degradation, the deprivation of their rights as human beings and to suppress them and cause them inhuman suffering and torture.

(d) The accused, together with others, committed the acts aforesaid by measures the more important of which were as follows:

(1) The sudden, mass arrest of Jews without any guilt on their part and without judicial decision, and merely by reason of their being Jews, and the torture of such Jews in concentration camps such as those at Dachau and Buchenwald.

(2) The organisation on the night of November 9-10, 1938, of the mass persecution of some 20,000 Jews from Germany and Austria by arrest, cruel beatings, causing serious bodily harm, and torture in concentration camps.

(3) The organisation of the social and economic boycott of Jews and their designation as a sub-human racial group.

(4) The application of the laws known as the "Nuremberg Laws" in order to deprive millions of Jews in all the countries specified in the first count of their human rights.

(e) The acts aforesaid were committed by the accused with the intention of destroying the Jewish people.

IV

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against the Jewish people, an offence under section 1(a) (1) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

(a) As from 1942 the accused, together with others, devised measures the purpose of which was to prevent childbearing among the Jews of Germany and countries occupied by her.

(b) The devising of such measures by the accused, by virtue of his duty as head of the Department for Jewish Affairs in the Gestapo in Berlin, was also designed to advance the "final solution of the Jewish problem."

(c) The measures referred to included:

(1) The instructions of the accused to Dr. Epstein who was Head of the Council of Elders in the Concentration Camp of Theresienstadt during 1943-1944, in regard to the forbidding of births in the Camp and in regard to the interruption of pregnancy by artificial abortion in all cases and at all stages of pregnancy.

(2) An order by the German police in the Baltic countries in 1942, against Jewish women in the ghetto of Kovno, forbidding birth and compelling such women to undergo operations for abortion in all stages of pregnancy.

(3) On October 27, 1942, in the offices of the accused IVB4 (R.S.H.A.) in Berlin, the accused, together with others devised measures for the sterilisation of the offspring of mixed marriages of the first degree among Jews in Germany and in areas occupied by her in accordance with the following principles:

(aa) *The sterilisation will be performed on the offspring of the mixed marriages, Jews or Jewesses, with their consent, in return for the favour of their being given the right to remain within the area governed by the German Reich;*

(bb) *The offspring of the mixed marriages will be entitled to choose between sterilisation and deportation to extermination areas in the East;*

(cc) *It will be suggested by the author-*

ities to the offspring of the mixed marriages that they choose deportation;

(dd) *Those who choose deportation will be separated according to their sex in order to prevent any further births.*

(ee) *The sterilisation will be carried out secretly and in a camouflaged manner.*

(d) In devising the measures aforesaid, the accused intended to destroy the Jewish people.

V

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against humanity, an offence under section 1(a) (2) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, during the period 1939 to 1945, committed in Germany and other Axis countries, in areas occupied and in areas controlled by them *de facto* acts constituting a crime against humanity in that, together with others, he caused the murder, extermination, enslavement, starvation and deportation of the civilian Jewish population in those countries and areas.

The accused committed those acts whilst functioning in the capacities specified in the First Count.

VI

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against humanity, an offence under section 1(a) (2) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, in carrying out the acts described in counts 1 to 5 above, persecuted Jews on national, racial, religious and political grounds.

VII

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against humanity, an offence under

section 1(a) (2) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

(a) During the period of the Nazi regime in Germany and the other Axis countries, in the countries occupied by them and in the areas subject to their *de facto* control, the accused, together with others, caused the spoliation of the property of millions of Jews resident in the countries aforesaid, by means of inhuman measures involving compulsion, theft, terrorism and torture.

(b) Such measures included:

(1) The establishment, organisation and operation of "the Central Authority for the Emigration of Jews" (Zentralstelle für Jüdische Auswanderung) in Vienna, from immediately after the entry of the Nazis into Austria in March 1938 until the end of the Second World War, through which authority the accused transferred the property of the Jews of Austria and all the Jewish communities of that State into German control. Part of this property was stolen for the purpose of financing the expulsion of the Jews of Austria to places beyond the borders of that State, and part of such property was transferred to the authorities by means of compulsion and measures of terrorism against its owners.

(2) The establishment of the "Central Authority for the Emigration of Jews" in Prague after the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, until the end of the Second World War, and the organisation and operation of that authority by the accused in the same manner as the Central Authority in Vienna. By means of this Authority a "special account" was operated through which the property of the Jews who had been robbed by the accused, together with others, in Czechoslovakia itself and in other countries, was transferred to the control of Germany.

(3) The establishment of a Central Authority for the Emigration of Jews and the Affairs of German Jews (Reichszentrale) in Berlin in 1939 and its operation by the accused until the end of the Second World War. By means of this Central Authority, as was the case with the Central Authority in Vienna, the accused, together with others, despoiled the property of the German Jews, both the individual property as well as the property of the various Jewish communities in that country by the same methods and under the same conditions as were prescribed by him in regard to the authorities in Vienna and Prague.

(4) The accused compelled hundreds of thousands of Jews to finance their deportation to extermination camps and other centres of mass slaughter by the levy of compulsory payments upon deportees from Germany and areas occupied by her. For this purpose the accused conducted a special account 'W'

which was placed at the disposal of his department.

(5) The property of Jews who were murdered in German-occupied countries in Eastern Europe was also stolen by their murderers—members of the S.S.

In order to centralise the acts of plunder special actions were organised in 1942/1943 within the framework of the special operation for the murder of Jews in Poland known as "Aktion Reinhardt." The person in charge of this special operation was the commander of the Security Police and the S.D. in the District of Lublin. During the two said years property, the nominal value of which was two hundred million



DEFENCE COUNSEL ROBERT SERVATIUS
No short answer

marks, was stolen but the actual value thereof was several times in excess of that sum.

(6) *During the Second World War and up to a short time before its conclusion, freight trains containing the movable property of persons murdered in extermination camps, concentration points and ghettos were run month by month from the occupied districts in the East to Germany. This property also contained vast quantities of parts of the bodies of the murdered persons, such as hair, gold teeth, false teeth and artificial limbs; all other personal effects were also stolen from the bodies of the Jews before their extermination and thereafter.*

(7) The accused, together with others, planned all the acts of extensive robbery in order that the property of the millions who were sent to extermination should be taken from them and conveyed to Germany. The extent of the success of such robbery is reflected by the fact that when the Germans, at the time of their retreat in January 1945, burnt 29 stores of personal effects and valuables out of 35 such stores which had been erected in the extermination camp in Auschwitz, the six stores saved from the fire were found to contain, *inter alia*: 348,820 men's

suits; 836,255 women's dresses; 38,000 men's shoes.

(c) The accused committed the said acts until the end of 1939 in the exercise of his special functions in the Security Service of the S.S. (S.D.); and from the end of that year the accused combined these functions with his functions in office IV of the R.S.H.A.

(d) The accused executed the spoliation of the property of the Jews of Germany and the other areas occupied by her, in addition to those already mentioned heretofore in this count, by giving instructions to local commanders of the Security Police and, in Axis countries and areas occupied by such countries, through the offices of the diplomatic representatives of Germany as described in the first count.

VIII

NATURE OF OFFENCE

War crime, an offence under section 1(a) (3) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, during the period of the Second World War, in Germany and other Axis states and in areas occupied by them, committed acts constituting a war crime in that, together with others, he caused the ill-treatment, deportation and murder of Jewish inhabitants of the States occupied by Germany and other Axis states.

The accused committed these acts whilst functioning in the capacities specified in the first count.

IX

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against humanity, an offence under section 1(a) (2) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, between 1940 and 1942, in Poland, then occupied by Germany, committed acts constituting a crime against humanity in that, together with others, he caused the deportation of over half a million Polish civilians from their places of residence with intent to settle German families in those places.

The Polish deportees were in part transferred to Germany and German-occupied areas for the purpose of their employment and detention under conditions of enslavement, coercion and terrorism; in part abandoned in other regions of Poland and German occupied areas in the East; in part concentrated under inhuman conditions in lab-

our camps organised by the S.S.; and in part transferred to Germany for the purpose of re-Germanisation (Rueckverdeutschung).

The accused committed these acts under a special appointment dated December 1939, by which he was empowered by the head of the Security Police in Berlin to act as officer in charge of the evacuation of civilians.

X

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against humanity an offence under section 1(a) (2) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

(a) The accused in 1941, in the then German-occupied parts of Yugoslavia, committed acts constituting a crime against humanity in that, together with others, he caused the deportation of over 14,000 Slovene civilians from their places of residence with the intention of settling German families in their stead.

(b) The Slovene deportees were transferred to the Serbian part of Yugoslavia by coercive, terrorist measures and under inhuman conditions.

(c) The planning of the deportations aforesaid was devised by the accused at a meeting which took place at Marburg (Untersteiermark) on 6.5.1941 to which the accused summoned the representatives of the other authorities concerned in the matter. The deportation headquarters continued to be located in that city, and operated under the directions of the accused.

The accused committed these acts under his special appointment referred to in the ninth count.

XI

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against humanity, an offence under section 1(a) (2) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, during the period of the Second World War, in Germany and German-occupied areas, committed acts constituting a crime against humanity in that, together with others, he caused the deportation from their places of residence of tens of thousands of gypsies, their concentration at concentration points, and their transpor-

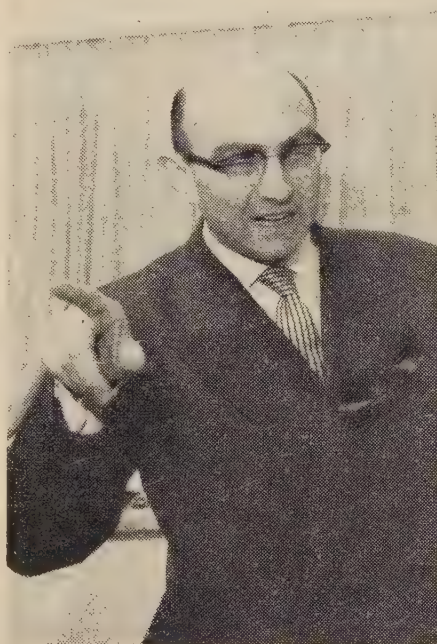
tation to extermination camps in German-occupied regions in the East for the purpose of their being murdered.

The accused committed these acts under his special appointment referred to in the ninth count.

XII

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Crime against humanity, an offence under section 1(a) (2) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law,



ATTORNEY GENERAL GIDEON HAUSNER
A lengthy indictment

5710-1950, and section 23 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, in 1942, committed acts constituting a crime against humanity in that, together with others, he caused the deportation of approximately 100 children, civilians of the village of Lidice in Czechoslovakia, their transportation to Poland, and their murder there.

The accused committed these acts in the discharge of his functions in the Gestapo in Berlin.

XIII

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Membership in a hostile organisation, an offence under section 3(a) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, during the period of the Nazi regime in Germany, was a member of the organisation known as Schutzstaffeln der N.S.D.A.P. (S.S.) and attained during his service in that organisation the rank of S.S.-Obersturmbannfuhrer.

This organisation was declared a criminal organisation by judgment of the International Military Tribunal dated 1.10.1946 in accordance with article 9 of the Charter of the Tribunal annexed to the Four-Power Agreement of 8.8.1945, concerning the trial of the major war criminals.

XIV

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Membership in a hostile organisation, an offence under section 3(a) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, during the period of the Nazi regime in Germany, was a member of the organisation known as Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrers S.S. (S.D.).

This organisation was declared a criminal organisation by judgment of the International Military Tribunal dated 1.10.1946, in accordance with article 9 of the Charter of the Tribunal annexed to the Four-Power Agreement of 8.8.1945 concerning the trial of the major war criminals.

XV

NATURE OF OFFENCE

Membership in a hostile organisation, an offence under section 3(a) of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law, 5710-1950.

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCE

The accused, during the period of the Nazi regime in Germany, was a member of the Secret State Police (Geheime Staatspolizei) known as Gestapo, and served in it as Director of the Department for Jewish Affairs.

This organisation was declared a criminal organisation by judgment of the International Military Tribunal dated 1.10.1946, in accordance with article 9 of the Charter of the Tribunal annexed to the Four-Power Agreement of 8.8.1945 concerning the trial of the major war criminals.

The Notice of Charge was handed to Counsel for the Accused on 1.2.1961, and he intimated that he waives his right to the holding of a preliminary examination.

Gideon Hausner
Attorney General

Jerusalem, this fifth day of Adar, 5721 (21.2.1961).

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

BANK'S-EYE VIEW OF ISRAEL*

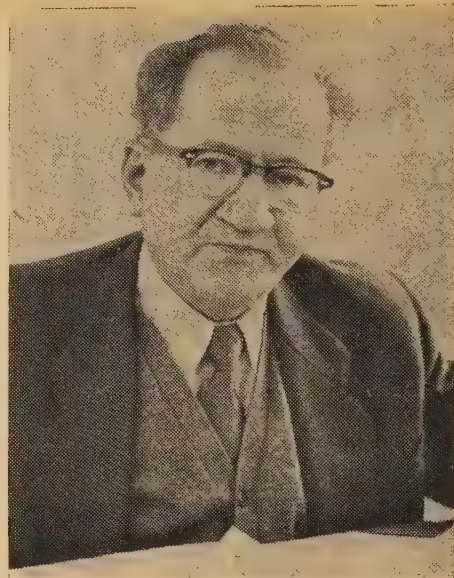
BRITISH FIRMS JOIN NEW HAIFA STEEL ENTERPRISE

Weather: More rain fell during January, mainly in the north and centre of the country, than during the whole of the past winter, and, although farmers in the Negev describe what rain they got as "too little and too late" (drought damage in that area is estimated at £15 million) the southern pastures seem to have been saved and prospects for field crops are brighter; the vegetable and field crops in the rest of the country, particularly in Galilee and the Jordan valley, appear assured.

Agriculture: Farmers in the southern area, who depend on the diminishing water supplies from the Yarkon basin, will have to cut the acreage of irrigated field crops by 20 per cent in 1961. This will, however, amount to less than 5 per

cent of total irrigated land in this branch. In general, water consumption in agriculture is to be reduced by 16 million cubic metres below the 1960 figure.

These reductions, which came into force on January 1, only affect areas south of the Carmel range, excluding Haifa, and are based on the assumption that rainfall this winter will be normal. Even if the country enjoys exceptional rainfall, results on the subterranean sources, badly depleted through four years of near-drought, will not be felt until 1962. In any event, water control measures will continue until the Jordan pipeline is completed at the beginning of 1964. The chief crops whose output will be affected are cotton, peanuts, corn and sorghum.



TAX CHIEF ZE'EV SHAREF
Up or down, the Treasury collects

On the other hand, under the 1961 vegetable marketing agreement, the national vegetable acreage is to be increased by 3,750 acres. A "pool price" system, under which vegetable farmers would contract in advance for the sale of their potential output at a fixed price, instead of the former guaranteed "minimum plus" price, is to provide added incentive for planting of planned crops.

Industry: Fulton Industries Inc. of America, in equal partnership with an Israeli investment group in which the Government has a 25 per cent interest, are making an initial investment of \$750,000 in an electronics plant in Jerusalem. The first product of the local plant will be a new type of electronic audio-visual instruction instrument.

B. & S. Massey Ltd., of Manchester, and Forgings & Presswork Ltd. of Birmingham, jointly with the Israel Government, are setting up a £3.25 million steel forging plant near Haifa. Initial production, with British machinery is due to begin in the autumn. Full production is expected within one year.

Plantex, a Rothschild enterprise which will produce alkaloids for the pharmaceutical industry, was opened at Nathanya in January. The plant was built in six months at a cost of \$1 million.

Latex products, beginning with foam rubber goods and printing rollers, at an expected annual value of £500,000, will be manufactured at Caesarea by a subsidiary of the Alliance Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. of Hadera. Technical aid will be provided by the American Latex

* Barclays Bank D.C.O., Overseas Report for February.

UNION
BANK
SECURITIES
INDEX
1959-100

	16.2	23.2
DOLLAR BONDS	92.3	92.6
C.O.L. BONDS	104.7	104.6
SHARES	338.7	344.3
For Investments consult		

TENDENCY:

DOLLAR BONDS : RISING
C.O.L. BONDS : STEADY
SHARES : FIRM

CABLES:
UNIONBANK

ADDRESS:
6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST.,
TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL

UNION BANK
OF ISRAEL LTD.

Money when you need it!

YOU are going to need money when you—

BUY A HOUSE • START A FAMILY
EXPAND IN BUSINESS • RETIRE

And your family are going to need money if by chance you don't live to a ripe old age.

Confederation Life can take care of these needs for you. Our policies and guaranteed safeguards are unrivalled—and in some cases unique.

Confederation Life
ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated in Canada in 1871, as a Limited Company) Assets over £156,000,000

Why not let us
tell you more?

Just fill in the coupon
and post it to us—
without any obligation

J. H. B. Clover, Manager for the U.K.,
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION,
18, Park Lane, London, W.1.

Please send without obligation details of your
SPECIAL ENDOWMENT PLAN

Name.....

Address.....

(J.O. 12a) Date of Birth.....

Corporation of Hawthorne, California, a subsidiary of the Dayco Rubber Corp. of Dayton, Ohio, which in turn aided in the establishment in 1951 of Alliance.

Two-inch plastic water pipes, manufactured under a Swiss patent at a kibbutz in the Emek Yesreel, have been installed for the first time in a new housing project of the Jerusalem municipality.

In January the first locally assembled 1961 Studebaker "Lark" 21 h.p. passenger cars were marketed. A trial order has already been received from Finland. Use of local parts has raised the added value on the cars to over 30 per cent; this will increase further when the new plant at Ashkelon begins operating in April.

Cost of Living: The consumer price index in December stood at 102.9 points, compared with 103.5 in November (January, 1959=100).

BONDS AND BUILDING

Finance: Nearly \$52 million State of Israel Bonds were sold in 1960. Foreign investors who buy Israel stocks with Independence or Development Loan Bonds will be exempted from paying income tax on their dividends.

According to the Budget estimates which were tabled in the Knesset at the beginning of January, the Government will spend £1,869 million in 1961-62. This is a rise of £180 million or just over 10 per cent above last year's estimates.

The extra tax revenue of £125 million is covered mainly by augmented earnings and consumption. Faced with the choice of substantial tax increases on a small number of items, or slight increases over a broad front, the Government has decided on the latter.

Housing: The "Save-for-Housing" scheme is now financed entirely by foreign investors together with the purchasers themselves, without assistance from Government funds. State expenditure will henceforth be confined to housing for immigrants, slum clearance, housing in development areas and agricultural settlements. Foreign loans cover £12 million in this year's housing budget and £15 million in the budget for 1961-62.

A new housing corporation is shortly to start building 3,000 housing units for Histadrut members now living in slum districts. The project will cost £27 million to be contributed by the Ministry of Labour, the Histadrut, local authorities, private business and the new tenants.

Another new housing company to clear Jerusalem slums was set up jointly by the Municipality and the Labour Ministry, with an initial capital of £7 million.

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Fri, 3rd March: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Report on the Adloyada, 20.35 Sabbath Programme.
Sat, 4th March: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Editorial Opinion, 20.35 Cantorial Music.
Sun, 5th March: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Heritage: A Visit to the Monastery on Mount Carmel, 20.40 In the Jewish World.
Mon, 6th March: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Newsreel, 20.35 Win a Prize on the Kol Zion Quiz.
Tues, 7th March: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Commentary, 20.30 Covering the Eichmann Trial: Interviews with Hugh Trevor-Roper, Ronald Searle, Patrick O'Donovan, Michael Barsley and James Morris.
Wed, 8th March: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Kol Zion's panel speaks with listeners abroad.
Thurs, 9th March: 20.15 The News.

DENIZCILIK BANKASI T.A.O. DENIZYOLLARI ISTANBUL

TURKISH MARITIME LINES



TURKEY-CYPRUS-ISRAEL

by m.s. "MARMARA"

ISRAEL-ITALY-FRANCE-SPAIN

by s.s. "ISTANBUL"

For particulars please apply:

WALFORD LINES LTD.

48-50 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3
Telephone: AVENUE 5212
Cables: DENIZBANK

MAY/JUNE

15-DAY Private Tour

ISRAEL

£145 all in

"Britannia" - Good Hotels, Full Sight Seeing.
A few vacancies.
Box No. 0130.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, March 4

N.E. LONDON MAPAM, 104 Nightingale Road, E.5. Discussion on "The Ben-Gurion-Lavon Affair and the Threat to Israel's Democracy" introduced by P. Merhav. All welcome. 8.0 p.m.

BARCAI Z.S. & OHEL SHEM SYNAGOGUE, 263 Chamberlayne Road, N.W.10. M'lava Malka, Farewell in honour of Mr. Woolf Perry prior to his aliyah. Rabbi B. Lopian will preside. Guest speakers: Mr. Maurice Cohen and Mr. E. Chanan. Musical items by the Rev. A. Elfand (Brondesbury). 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, March 5

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION, 262 Commercial Road, E.1. Purim Festival, Farewell to Mr. Woolf Perry. Mr. N. Rabinowitz will preside. Musical programme. Admission free. 7.30 p.m.

Monday, March 6

WOOLWICH ZIONIST SOCIETY, St. Peter's Parish Hall, Anglesea Road, S.E.18. Annual General Meeting. Speaker: Mr. Woolf Perry. 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 7

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. "Zionism as a Living Festival". Speakers: Mr. Sidney L. Shipton and Miss Rena Langer. 8.15 p.m.

NORTH FINCHLEY & DISTRICT Z.S., North Finchley & Woodside Park Synagogue, Woodside Park, N.12. Special Film Show of "Hill 24 Doesn't Answer" and supporting programme. 8.15 p.m.

Wednesday, March 8

SELIG BRODETSKY Z.S. (KENTON & HARROW), Kenton Synagogue Hall, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. "Wonders of Synagogue Music" (Chazanuth) presented by Mr. Oscar Weinberg. 8.15 p.m.

CLASSIFIED

SPECIALISING IN WX & OS Dresses, Jumper Suits & Duster Coats to the retail. I. Hoffman (Garments) Ltd., 31/32 Crown Street, Western Road, Brighton. Tel: Brighton 27508. Represented Cardiff, South Coast, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow and London.

EXPERIENCED TEXTILE REPRESENTATIVE to call on Ladies' Wear Manufacturers. Good opportunities for ambitious man. Salary and commission. Apply to Box No. 0128, Jewish Observer.

HOTEL DES FAMILLES

31 Rue Royale, Ostende - Tel: 71342

The only K kosher Hotel in Ostend. Oldest finest Jewish Hotel on the Belgian coast. 40 Rooms, Private Bath/Showers, Lift, Central Heating, T.V. Special rates before/after season. Super. Brussels Proprietor: M. Katz.

JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL YOUTH AND HECHALUTZ DEPARTMENT

SUMMER IN ISRAEL SCHEMES—1961

The Jewish Agency announces the following Summer Schemes for young people between the ages of 16 and 30

SUMMER INSTITUTE

Six weeks in Israel, comprising tours, lectures and a short working period on an agricultural settlement.

PATWA WORKS PROGRAMME

From six to fifteen weeks, working in professional and technical fields. Exceptional opportunities for stu-

dents of science and engineering. Tour of the country.

YOUTH SCHEME

Four weeks in Israel for young people between the ages of 16 and 18. Touring the country and a short working period on an agricultural settlement.

For full details write to:—

SUMMER PROJECTS ORGANISER,
JEWISH AGENCY, YOUTH AND HECHALUTZ DEPT.,
217 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

EZER WEIZMANN'S PROVINCIAL TRIUMPH

Summing up the tour of four leading provincial towns by Maj.-Gen. Ezer Weizmann last week, a member of the J.P.A. administrative committee described it as "a triumph." First there was the mass welcome which he and Mrs. Weizmann was accorded, with the personalities of each community turning out in force to greet a man who represented so well the Israel of the Zionist ideal. Then there were the crowded banquets; then the invigorating tone of the general's speeches, emphasising as they did the urgencies of present-day needs but none-the-less full of the vision of a young man gazing optimistically into the future.

Finally, there was the response. In Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow the General encountered a typical cross-section of Anglo-Jewry, so that by the end of the week he was able to carry away a picture of a community that had little time for hair-splitting debate but was ready when ever required to answer the call to stand beside the Jewish state in meeting the requirements of the consolidation programme.

Leeds: The gathering on the Sunday evening in Leeds, which met in a "hands-across-the-sea" atmosphere created by the news of a parallel Leeds event in Jerusalem, contributed £57,000, to make an all-time record for this city. John Ellis presided and among the other speakers were Cllr. Bernard Lyons, B. Gillinson and A. Ziff.

Manchester: There was no question

but that J.P.A. was entitled to expect a greater contribution from Manchester, declared Rosser Chinn in a strong supporting speech in that city. Emanuel Raffles, J.P. agreed with him and admitted that they finished last year woefully below their target.

Mr. Raffles undertook to raise £100,000 in this great northern area in 1961, and a £50,000 instalment was marked up at that evening's dinner. Manchester, rightly jealous of its proud Zionist tradition, will certainly be under pressure from headquarters during the next few weeks to put up a better showing.

Liverpool: Much greater confidence was in evidence in the neighbouring city of Liverpool, where Leo Levy affirmed that they had no doubt about exceeding 1960's £35,000 result. In fact, the evening's performance indicated most strongly the likelihood of this happening, because a new launching record was created with a subscription of £30,000. General and Mrs. Weizmann were welcomed to the community by Rabbi Z. Plitnick.

Glasgow: The tour concluded at the Central Hotel, Glasgow, last Wednesday evening with a community dinner at which Sir Maurice Bloch took the Chair. Here there were more contributions to add to the preliminary list already notified, and the evening's result was £32,000. The joint chairmen, J. Sellyn and Dennis Cohen, were the other speakers.

General and Mrs. Weizmann have now left London for Paris.



Glasgow: Sir Maurice Bloch, Mrs. Dennis Cohen, Gen. and Mrs. Weizmann, Mr. Cohen.

AMBASSADOR LAUNCHES BRIGHTON CAMPAIGN

Recognition of the partnership of Israel and the Diaspora was the keynote to the opening of the Brighton and Hove campaign last Sunday. In the magnificent setting of the Royal Pavilion, an eager audience listened to an address by the Israel Ambassador who, together with Mrs. Lourie, was the Guest of Honour.

Regarding the prospects for peace between Israel and her neighbours, Mr. Lourie hoped that the Arab States would eventually follow Israel's example and take care of their own refugee brethren as Israel was doing for hundreds of thousands of her unhappy kinsmen in countries of oppression.

J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn conducted an appeal which yielded over £20,000—a magnificent beginning to an effort which, judging by the determination of joint chairmen Sydney Bellman and Victor Schaverien and the committee, promises to surpass all previous records.

The function was presided over by Lewis C. Cohen who, earlier, entertained the Ambassador and Mme. Lourie to tea when a "preliminary list" was announced by Sydney Bellman.

In the course of the afternoon the Israel Ambassador presented a Golden Book certificate to Mr. and Mrs. S. Marks, two veteran workers for Israel.

'YOU DON'T SEE ISRAEL FROM A WINDOW AT THE SHARON'

"Don't judge Israel from a window at the Sharon Hotel," cautioned Harry Landy at a planning meeting of the Hampstead Garden Suburb committee last week. "We dare not close our eyes to the immense problem created by the lagging programme in immigrant absorption, and it is for this reason that the Jewish Agency is seeking £40 million sterling this year from world Jewry."

According to Mr. Landy, who is a member of the Zionist Actions committee and was a delegate at the last Congress, the next 20 years would produce a transformation of the Negev, and here many of Israel's needs would be met. He went on to thank his colleagues for making 1960 a record year in which they had topped the list of London districts and announced that the new campaign would be launched on March 13 with Gershon Avner as their guest.

The meeting took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Herman.

J P A - J N F NEWS

"OF COURSE ISRAEL IS EXPENSIVE"—AVNER



Willesden group showing Trevor Skeets, M.P., Mrs. Cinna, Gershon Avner and Mr. and Mrs. Margulies.

Israel made no apology for being an expensive country, declared newly-arrived Gershon Avner, today head of the North American Division of the Israel Foreign Ministry, when he addressed a Willesden gathering on Saturday.

The reason, he pointed out, was the dimension of the country's aspirations, that came from a sense of historic purpose. What should worry them was the problem of inequality. When some Israelis lived in good circumstances and others existed wretchedly in the ma'abarot, social tensions were bound to generate. These in their turn had their impact upon economic development. Private enterprise was not going into areas that lacked housing for employees, while vocational training needed adequate buildings and equipment.

The gathering, which included local M.P. Trevor Skeets, was welcomed by Alexander Margulies, but all present particularly missed Jack Cinna, the indefatigable Willesden chairman who is confined to a sick bed. Mr. Cinna was represented by his wife and she was asked to thank her husband for having continued with his work for Israel despite his illness.

Harry Shine, making the appeal, reminded them that immigration went on all the time. Poignant quayside reunions were only last week to be seen on London television screens. A vote of thanks was moved by Cllr. Harold Stern.

A sum of £11,000 was raised, and now comes that famous personal canvass by Jack Cinna. Let's hope he gets well enough to do the job very soon!

A GREAT DAY FOR EL AL

Hendon J.P.A.'s annual dinner took place in what Israel Minister Arieh Miron described as "a great day for El Al." For this was the day they were inaugurating the first turbo-jet flight to America. The Minister was making the point that the entire range of Israeli endeavour was being widened, thanks largely to Jewish voluntary contributions and the capital invested by foreign companies, Jewish and non-Jewish.

The other guest speaker was E. Alec Colman, who made a strong appeal which realised more than £8,400, at least £1,000 more than at Hendon's 1960 launching. Harry Miller, who presided, read messages from Maurice Goldwater and David Rowland, two leading committee members away in Israel.

Among the supporting speakers were A. M. Cohen, A. Alberman and the Rev. L. H. Hardman.

NEASDEN HEARS RURKA

Ralph Rurka, furniture trade leader, was principal speaker at a Barmitzvah year celebration in Neasden last Sunday. The gathering had assembled to launch the new J.P.A. campaign.

According to Mr. Rurka, this review of 13 years should take in set-backs as well as achievements. Number one item on the agenda of unfinished business was the ma'abarot. The Jewish Agency was determined to clear them all in the very near future. But the general picture was one of which any nation might well be proud. Where else in the Middle East were there such high cultural standards, and where such progress in combating soil

erosion as in the Negev?

H. L. Wicksman, presiding, described the tour he had recently led in Israel, and the impression his fellow-tourists had received of dynamism and confidence. Messrs. Lederman and Oster and the Rev. I. Landau were other speakers. Sum raised: £1,000.

LEEDS TOURISTS MAKE J.P.A. PLEDGE IN JERUSALEM

Forty-eight members of the Leeds community, touring Israel, inaugurated the J.P.A. campaign for themselves at a Keren Hayesod dinner at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Unable to be present at the opening dinner to be held in their home town the next evening, the Leeds tourists called upon the Keren Hayesod to make it possible for them to participate in the launching of the campaign with an appeal dinner of their own. Between them they contributed £6,000, marking substantial increases by the same donors last year, and this result was cabled to Leeds where it served as a stimulus to larger giving by the gathering at the city-wide inaugural addressed by General Ezer Weizmann.

At the Jerusalem dinner Moshe Ussoskin, director of the Keren Hayesod, greeted the guests in the name of the Keren Hayesod Board, while Dr. Morton M. Berman, director of the department for English-speaking countries, enlarged on the needs of the Jewish Agency and made the appeal.

Lou Ellis presided at the dinner and Dr. Morton Novis made the response. Both Mr. Ellis and Dr. Novis are, of course, well-known for their communal activities in Leeds. Among those to be seen pictured below are Dr. Berman and Mr. Ellis.



J P A - J N F N E W S

WEMBLEY M.P. REPORTS TO CONSTITUENTS

"It was fantastically stupid for the Arab states to draw an iron curtain around Israel," declared Ronald Russell, M.P. for Wembley South, "when he addressed Jewish constituents at a meeting organised by the local J.N.F. Commission last week. Mr. Russell, who has just returned from a visit to the Middle East, was also convinced that the Arab states were deliberately slow in housing refugee Arabs in order to keep the problem alive.

The function was the occasion for a presentation by J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn marking Wembley's contribution to the Biranit development plan. In handing the certificate to Rabbi M. Berman, M.B.E., Mr. Chinn asserted that many Jews now happily alive in Israel today would have been lost in the camps of Europe and the ghettos of Africa if a war had not been fought and the state created in 1948. He urged more support for this young Commission which has as its chairman Alan Smith, who presided at the meeting.

Another speaker was Miss B. J. Barwell, joint vice-chairman, who thanked Mr. Chinn for the invigorating lead he was giving to J.N.F. activities. Mr. Russell, she said, had shown tremendous interest in the Jewish state ever since its

FOR RIVIERA VISITORS

at the

Palais de la
Méditerranée, Nice

SEDER

Under the supervision of Rabbi S. Naouri of Nice and organised by the Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael

on Friday, March 31

8.30 p.m.

Reserve your table from K.K.L.,
15 Avenue de la Victoire, Nice,
Tel: 8889-57

foundation, and had responded most sympathetically whenever representations had been made to him for furthering Anglo-Israel relations.

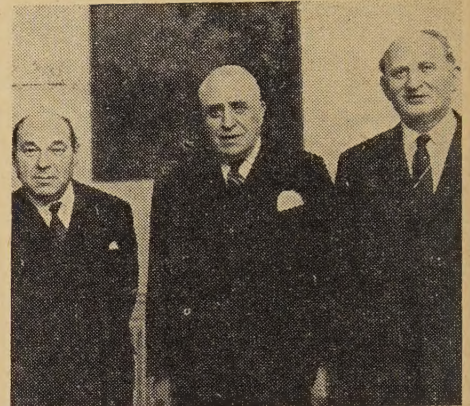
WEST HAM

We report a special honour this week accorded to those veteran workers of the West Ham J.N.F. Commission, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Waldman.

They were the recipients of a presentation, made on behalf of the Commission by chairman C. Molen, on the occasion of Mrs. Waldman's 70th birthday and the approaching 70th birthday of her husband.

Among those who joined in the tribute

IN THE DIAMOND TRADE



Sir Barnett Janner, M.P. (centre) with Janus Cohen and M. Ber.

were A. Weinberg, H. Cooper and the Rev. G. Schneider.

Diamond trade workers met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ber last week to hear Sir Barnett Janner, M.P. and Janus Cohen speak on the new campaign for two million pounds.

The president of the Board of Deputies painted a vivid picture of the difficulties facing immigrants trying to reach Israel. It was essential that adequate funds were available for their needs, he said. According to Janus Cohen, conditions in Israel were improving enormously as a direct result of the help received from all over the world. But the country's position had to be consolidated.

Ald. J. Fisher, J.P., proposed the vote of thanks to the speakers and B. Kaner expressed the guests' appreciation to the hosts.

ON THE ROCK

Michael Barzilai, Keren Hayesod public relations officer, passing through Gibraltar on his way to Canada last week, stopped off to conduct a swift but effective campaign among the Rock's 600 Jewish residents.

A meeting took place (Samuel Benady, Q.C., presiding) at the Jewish club and was followed with intensive canvassing so that £1,300 was raised. A K.H. medallion was presented to Mordechai Amar, honorary secretary of the Hebrew congregation, for his services to Israel.

TOTAL AS OF WEDNESDAY:

£940,000

(plus Edith Wolfson Foundation—
£350,000)



For some it's a dinner in Park Lane, for others it's Sunday morning in the suburbs. Edgware, Stanmore and Mill Hill is a sociable neighbourhood that prefers the latter, as our picture of the committee officers and guest Gershon Avner, taken at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Jackson, shows. Mr. Avner's address clarified economic and social trends in Israel to the degree that chairman Cyril Stein could confidently pledge a target of £30,000 for his district this year.

Rev. S. Amias conducted the appeal, and increases that started at the top and went all the way down the line brought the highest initial sum for the area—£11,000. Other speakers: Rabbi Elliston, M. Lever and S. Minsky.

JPA - JNF NEWS

MEET RACHEL HUBNER



Mrs. Hubner.

J.P.A. will this year be hearing about the women of Israel. For the administrative committee has invited a young woman who has made a woman's contribution that is typical of the state, and has seen service both on the battlefield and in the ma'abarot, to engage on a speaking tour in April.

Rachel Hubner, writer, lecturer, welfare worker and one of the founders of Chen, the Women's Army Corps, was brought up in the Free State of Danzig, educated in England and went to Palestine at the age of 18 to enlist in Haganah. There she studied law and threw herself wholeheartedly into the struggle for Jewish independence.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. H. Offenbach, 4 Willow Way, N.3, £7.5.0. Mr. J. J. Fenton, Desborough House, Sheldon Avenue, N.6, £7.0.6. Mr. J. Lawson, "Ridge-mount," Courtney Avenue, N.6, £4.3.10. Dr. Phillips, 39 Cholmeley Park, N.6, £2.17.6. Mrs. M. Landau, 14 Dollis Avenue, N.3, £2.11.1. Mr. M. Shoot, 13 East End Road, N.3, £2.4.6. Mr. Goldschmidt, 32 Beechwood Avenue, N.3, £2.3.2. Mr. L. Sigaloff, 55 East End Road, N.3, £2.0.0. Dr. F. L. Newman, 312 Regents Park Road, N.3, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON: Highams Park & Chingford Hebrew Classes, Marlborough Road, E.4, £2.18.2. Mr. W. Scott, 24 Toronto House, White Horse Lane, E.1, £2.15.6. Mr. A. Einhorn, 22 Teesdale Road, E.11, £2.8.5. Miss Jarcover, 31 St. Marks Street, E.1, £2.2.6. Mr. Levy, 39 Pelew House, E.1, £2.1.9. Mrs. Schwartz, 281 Bancroft Road, E.1, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Fraser, 99 Upper Clapton Road, E.5, £2.0.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. S. Jacobs, 5 Sydney Road, Stockwell, S.W.9, £2.10.0.

W.C. LONDON: Mr. J. Franks, S.11 Silver Vaults, 53 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, £6.1.6. Mr. S. Newman, 55/56 Long Acre, W.C.2, £2.2.0. Mr. I. Collin, 88 Paramount Court, University Street, W.C.1, £2.1.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. L. B. Sigler, 49b Elsworth Road, N.W.3, £4.12.6. Mr. Samuelson, 4 Crespiigny Road, N.W.4, £3.3.0. Mrs. R. Brandt, 17 Foscoate Road, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mr. A. S. Prager, 46 Foscoate Road, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mrs. Ogus, 10 Dicy Avenue, N.W.2, £2.8.0. Mr. L. Landsberger, 83 Ashford Court, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mrs. Paul, 11 Rundell Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. A. Fund, 115 Station Road, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Shapiro, 5 Florence Mansions, Vivian Avenue, N.W.4, £2.0.0.

CHIGWELL: Mrs. B. Bloohn, 2 Bracken Drive, £2.2.0.

COCKFOSTERS: Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Payman, 17 Leys Gardens, £2.12.0.

First major: Rachel was the first Palestinian Jewish girl to achieve the rank of major in the A.T.S., having been posted as a staff officer to G.H.Q., Cairo after commanding companies of Palestinian and British girls. On demobilisation in 1946, she re-visited Britain on a fund-raising mission for the Keren Hayesod and later the same year worked in the information department of the Zionist Congress in Basle. She was back at her duties with Haganah in 1947, and was the unofficial defence force's liaison officer with foreign correspondents. The following year she was among the three women who were entrusted with the formation of Chen, the crack force that won general acclaim.

In 1949 the kind of service that counted in Israel was among the new immigrants, educating the newcomers, teaching the women western standards of family life, looking after the children. It was a mammoth task undertaken by W.I.Z.O. and Hadassah, and Rachel Hubner served these organisations and the state of Israel so well as to be sent subsequently on new missions to South Africa and the United States so that these welfare agencies could obtain adequate financial support from the English-speaking countries.

Married to surgeon: Mrs. Hubner is highly adaptable. In the summer of 1956

she handled the publicity for the Chamber Theatre's visit to Paris, and she is a member of a camping club that takes to the open air life at a little known rendezvous in Upper Galilee. Particularly interested in Israel's relations with the West, she works for several papers and is on the staff of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation. Her husband is chief surgeon at the Government hospital in Sarafand.

THE LATE VICTOR DESSAU

Nottingham Jewish organisations have suffered a grave loss in the death last week of Victor Dessau, formerly chairman and later vice-president of the local J.P.A. committee.

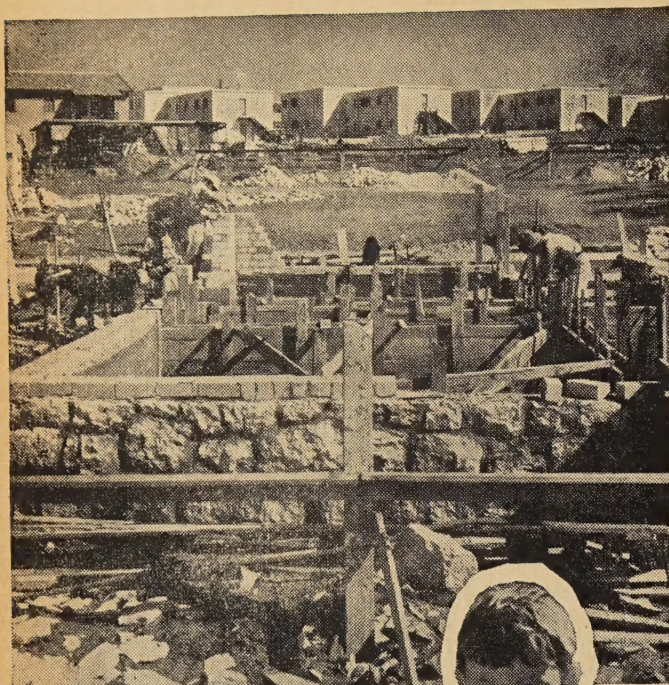
Mr. Dessau, who leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter, was 62, and for the past 30 years devoted all of his spare time to serving the Zionist movement. The example he set to his family was faithfully followed and one of his sons, Joe, takes a leading part in J.N.F. work. Victor Dessau leaves a gap that will not be easily filled. Our sympathies go out to his family.

COSTUME JEWELLERY

A sum of £1,500 was raised among members of the costume jewellery trade at a reception given in honour of Harry Shine by Mr. and Mrs. S. Weiner.



Dinner of a different kind was the "men only" affair of the Shoe Trade, at which this smiling group showing Hyman Cen, Cyril Solomons and Lou Meltzer with their guest Rabbi Kopul Rosen, took charge of an event that raised £23,500 towards this industry's quota. Not in the picture, but nevertheless prominently associated with the function, were Sydney Kay, chairman of the Booth Street Relief Institution, and Monty Sumray. Last year, £31,000 was contributed by this industry.



a stout roof over his head

You are helping to provide each newcomer with a home. But what are needed, of course, are not only homes, but farms, workshops, cultural centres—the building of a dynamic modern society.

Give generously through

KEREN HAYESOD

Joint Palestine Appeal

75 GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.
MUSEUM 3815



Olympia • March 7-April 3

Open daily including Easter Monday 10 a.m.—10 p.m. (closed Sundays and Good Friday)

**SEE THESE BIG FEATURES • The Fabulous Dancing Fountains
The Village • Daily Mail Penthouse Rooms • The Gardens**

Admission 3/-. Children 1/6. Gardens 1/-. Tickets also obtainable from Keith Prowse, all ticket agencies and Daily Mail offices, 12-15 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, or by post from: Chief Cashier, 'Tickets', Daily Mail, New Carmelite House, London, E.C.4. Please send stamped and addressed envelope for reply with your remittance.

"Tailor-Made" By Experts

You do not have your suits made by your electrician, naturally you demand an expert for the job.

Then ONLY print experts can offer you the best service in price, quality and speed. From a visiting-card to a book, from an invoice-pad to a colour-process job, in fact anything to do with print...

We specialise in fine printing in French, Hebrew, Russian, Greek, Spanish, Italian and Arabic and have a helpful staff willing to assist you in planning your job and personally seeing it through all production stages.



NAROD PRESS LIMITED, 129/131 CAVELL STREET, LONDON, E.1
TELEPHONES: BISHOPSGATE 0268, 0269